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ABSTRACT

These conference proceedings contain short abstracts of major sessions from the conference of the National Council on Family Relations held in observance of the 1994 United Nations International Year of the Family. Topics for the sessions were wide ranging, and included: (1) parenting and parent education; (2) marriage and family relationships; (3) individual and family therapy issues; (4) research methodology; (5) professional development; (6) public policy related to families; (7) family work relationships; (8) services for children and families; (9) cultural, ethnic, and socioeconomic influences on families; (10) chronic or acute health conditions or disabilities and their impact on individuals and families; and (11) adolescent and youth issues. (KB)

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Families and Justice:
From Neighborhoods to Nations

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NCFR

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON FAMILY RELATIONS

Workshops: November 8-9, 1994

Conference Dates: November 10-13, 1994

Minneapolis Hilton and Towers, Minneapolis, MN

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National Council on Family Relations

56th Annual Conference Proceedings

Families and Justice: From Neighborhoods to Nations

November 1994

Special thanks to the 1994 Program Vice-President, Dr. Greer Litton Fox, University of Tennessee for planning this year's conference program.

NCFR gratefully acknowledges the financial contributions of conference sponsors:

- ***Brigham Young University Family Studies Interdepartmental Ph.D. Program & Center for Studies of the Family, Provo, UT***
- ***Family Information Services, Minneapolis, MN***
- ***Incest Survivors Resource Network International, Las Cruces, NM***
- ***University of Minnesota Department of Family Social Science, St. Paul, MN***
- ***Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Department of Family and Child Development, Blacksburg, VA***

This book contains short abstracts of major conference sessions. Abstracts are arranged in session order and correspond to the session numbers in the ***Conference Program***. Sessions beginning with the number **"1"** are Thursday, November 10; sessions beginning with number **"2"** are Friday, November 11; number **"3"** are Saturday, November 12; and **"4"** are Sunday, November 13. Check the ***Conference Program*** as a reference guide to review session choices during a time period.

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Thursday, November 10, 1994

SESSION 107-1

CROSSING THE LINE: PREVENTING SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN SCHOOL.

Walter H. Bera, Family Social Science, 290 McNeal Hall. Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108.

Adolescent sexual harassment is now being addressed as part of an ongoing social revolution against gender based violence. Recent surveys in America's high schools indicate that 85% of females and 76% of males experience sexual harassment to the degree that it has affected them academically and interpersonally. With the right tools, systemic family therapists and educators can significantly change the school environment to prevent sexual harassment.

The presenter has co-authored a video based prevention curriculum that is now used in more than 900 schools in North America. Using video, overheads and detailed handouts, the presentation will explore the legal and functional definitions of sexual harassment in a way that is clear to teens and de-myth this often emotional and confusing issue. The range of documented effects on targets, harassers, peers, families and schools will be explored. A stop-action video case study details the dynamics of common harassment situations and develop effective interventions for victims, harassers, observers parents and school personnel. Research, experience and evaluation results on sexual harassment prevention, resources, interventions and multisystemic implementation will be presented.

SESSION 107-2

INSERVICE FOR TEACHERS PROVIDING HIV/AIDS EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS: IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE.

Maryanne Doherty-Poirier, and Brenda Munro, Dept. of Human Ecology, Univ. of Alberta, 3-38, Assiniboia Hall, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T6G 2E7.

Curriculum developed for teachers teaching sexuality education in Alberta includes HIV/AIDS instruction. An evaluation of HIV/AIDS education was completed. The design of the evaluation study was a combination of survey and quasi-experimental methods. There were 31 jurisdictions including 128 schools that participated in the study; as well as 5,745 students and 116 teachers who filled out questionnaires. Post-treatment data from 1,742 students and 68 teachers were selected for this reporting. Eighty-five per cent of teachers reported that they had received HIV/AIDS inservice training. The findings of the study showed that the teachers who received HIV/AIDS inservice had overall higher knowledge and more tolerant attitudes. Having had inservice was also positively related to students' higher levels of knowledge and more tolerant attitudes. Therefore, opportunities for HIV/AIDS inservice should be made available for teachers who are providing sexuality education.

SESSION 107-3

CONTINUED HIGH-RISK SEXUAL PRACTICES AMONG COLLEGE WOMEN: IS PERSONAL EMPOWERMENT THE ANSWER?

Nelwyn B. Moore, CFLE, Dept. of Home Econ., Southwest Texas State Univ., San Marcos, TX 78666, J. Kenneth Davidson, Sr., CFLE, Dept. of Soc./Anth., UW-Eau Claire, Eau Claire, WI 54702.

Despite safer-sex campaigns, research has found no significant reduction in risk-related sexual behavior among college women. What are the psychological, physiological, and/or cognitive reasons for continued high-risk practices? Research suggests women who feel vulnerable or have a poor self-image are more at risk. Conversely, those more knowledgeable about and comfortable with their sexuality are more likely to engage in at least one safe-sex practice, masturbation. Are such women more personally empowered and, therefore, more likely to avoid high-risk sexual behavior? To explore this question, a sample of 566 never-married women was used to establish two groups: masturbation and sexual intercourse (MSI) and sexual intercourse only (SIO). Contrary to the hypothesis, MSI women were more likely than SIO women to engage in high-risk sexual practices.

SESSION 107-4

ALIENATION, AIDS, AND FAMILY: THE ROLE OF GENDER, RACE, AND ETHNICITY IN ADOLESCENT SAFER SEX BEHAVIOR.

Farrell J. Webb, Justin Hall, Kansas State Univ., Manhattan, KS 66506 and James W. Maddock, Dept. of Family Social Science, Univ. of Minnesota, St Paul, MN 55108.

This investigation describes the role of alienation and its relationship to adolescent safer sex behavior. Data from a sample of approximately 30,000 sexually active high school students (ninth and twelfth graders) from the 1992 Minnesota Student Survey are used. The data are organized in a series of causal models to determine the specific relationships between adolescent safer-sex behavior and family influence across gender, race, and ethnic groups. Using both an ecosystemic and social constructionist perspective, filtered through a multiple lenses approach, this investigation posits that family influences are reduced via an interconnection with other systems and the level of alienation.

The findings reveal that controlling for gender explained 5% (R^2= 0.046) of the variance for males and 7% (R^2= 0.067) for females. When the data are examined across race and ethnicity the results reveal an R^2 = 0.080 for African-Americans and an R^2 = 0.063 for European-Americans. A conflation of gender and race produced an R^2 = 0.093 for African-American males and an R^2= 0.080 for African-American females. European-American males had an R^2= 0.041 and European-American females posted an R^2= 0.070. The current investigation contributes to family science by providing information about adolescent sexuality and alienation and the family influences on them.

SESSION 108

UNDERSTANDING RESILIENCE IN FAMILIES OF YOUNG CHILDREN WITH CHRONIC HEALTH CONDITIONS.

Joan Patterson U of MN, Sch. of Public Health, 420 Delaware St. SE, Mpls. MN 55455

Participants:

Clara Wolman, Forrest Bennett (U of MN, Pediatrics, Box 721 UMHC, Mpls, MN 55455) *Condition, Family and Community Factors Predicting Child Competence*

Joan Patterson, Randy Stinchfield (U of MN, Pub Health, Box 97 UMHC, Mpls MN 55455) *Condition, Child, and Community Factors Predicting Family Competence*

Ann Garwick, Robert Blum (U of MN, Pediatrics, Box 721 UMHC, Mpls MN 55455) *Family Meanings of Down Syndrome vs. Congenital Heart Disease*

Discussant: Barbara Holder, New York Univ.

Most prior research on children with chronic health conditions and their families has emphasized problems and pathology -- what is wrong. This symposium is focused on the same population of children and families but the results emphasize what is right. Our focus is on resiliency: what contributes to the successful adaptation of children with chronic conditions and their families?

The three papers in this symposium are based on results from the first two years of a comprehensive longitudinal study of 184 young children in two states with chronic health conditions. A family systems theory, The Family Adjustment and Adaptation Response Model, guided the conceptualization and measurement of risk and protective factors associated with child and family outcomes and the reciprocal relationships between these two outcomes.

In the first paper, child functioning in year 2 is explained with a multivariate model of predictors that include characteristics of the child's condition, parent health, family functioning, and community resources. In the second paper, family functioning in year 2 is explained with a multivariate model of predictors that include characteristics of the child's condition, child functioning, parent health, and community resources. The third paper is a qualitative analysis of the variability in family meanings about two chronic conditions and the relationship of these meanings to the family's adaptational process. Implications of these findings for service delivery, public policy, and training health and education professionals are discussed.

SESSION 109-1

PROMOTING JUSTICE IN THE DELIVERY OF SERVICES TO JUVENILE DELINQUENTS: THE ECOSYSTEMIC NATURAL WRAP-AROUND MODEL

William F. Northey, Jr., Lisa Christensen. Vicky Primer, HDFS, Kansas State Univ., Manhattan, KS 66506.

Caught between their child and doing the "right thing", families of chronic juvenile delinquents often experience a series of injustices in the name of justice. Attempts by the "system" to correct the delinquency problem often result in the imposition of values and beliefs that negate the family's values, experiences and meanings of their child's behavior. The Ecosystemic Natural Wrap-around (E.N.W.) model attempts to respectfully account for the many influences that maintain problematic interactions, both internal and external, in the nuclear family of chronic juvenile delinquents. The model focuses on a variety of interventions at different levels and contexts, building on the strengths of the family, using the extended family and fictive kin networks, and clarifying the meanings associated with "problematic" behavior for the multiple players. The model proposed is an integrative theoretical approach, emphasizing systems theory and constructivism.

SESSION 109-2

JUSTICE AND ENTITLEMENT IN "INCESTUOUS FAMILIES:" ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR FAMILY THERAPISTS.

Carmen Knudson-Martin, Dept. of Health and Human Dev., Montana State Univ. Bozeman, MT 59717.

The ethical considerations inherent in the interpretation and application of the findings of a study of incestuous fathers conducted by the presenter are examined. The study's purpose was to understand how constructions of gender and family relationships of incestuous fathers were linked to the incest. A conceptual model of the incest perpetrator's experience of entitlement is presented and examined in light of dilemmas regarding (1) the tension between viewing incest as an outcome of normal male socialization and viewing incest as the symptom or result of individual/family "problems" or psychopathology and (2) the clinical tensions between empathy and accountability.

SESSION 109-3

DOES TYPE OF FAMILY MODERATE EFFECTS OF ABUSE IN WOMEN?

Jean N. Soderquist, James M. Harper, Dept. of Fam. Sci., Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

Data were collected from 261 adult women randomly selected from several states. These women were classified by type of abuse experiences (none, verbal, sexual, physical, and multiple) and by type of family-of-origin via Olson's Circumplex Model. A factorial ANOVA was used to analyze the shame scores in each resulting category. Findings indicated that shame was significantly higher in women who reported that they were abused in any way as children than for those who reported no abuse and higher for women raised in extreme" families than for those raised in "balanced" families. A significant interaction between abuse and family-of-origin typology was found which showed that if a women had not been abused as child, shame appeared to be unaffected by family type. Of greatest interest was the finding that being raised in "balanced" families appeared to mitigate the development of shame even in women who were sexually abused as children. However, if an adult was from an "extreme" family type, shame scores were significantly higher if the person had also been abused. Implications for intervening in families of abused victims are explored.

SESSION 109-4

THE MULTIPLE FAMILY GROUP: AN INTEGRATED INCEST TREATMENT.

Catherine Fourre Lally, Lutheran Social Service, Minneapolis, MN, Diane Dovenberg, Wilder Child Guidance Clinic, St. Paul, MN

A prominent conceptual and therapeutic controversy in the area of child sexual abuse is the family systems versus the victim advocacy approaches to incest treatment. The polarity has become increasingly confused as clinicians engage in more eclectic treatment MODELS. The purpose of this paper is to present a potential synthesis of these approaches in a systemically oriented Multiple family group treatment program that has been operating for 17 years at the Wilder Child Guidance Clinic in St Paul, MN. This paper contexualizes Wilder's Family Sexual Abuse Project within a review of the theoretical orientations, strengths, and limitations of the family systems and the victim advocacy approaches to incest treatment.

SESSION 110

FAMILY MEMBERS OF GAYS AND LESBIANS: IDENTIFYING ISSUES FOR RESEARCH, PRACTICE, AND EDUCATION.

Margaret Crosbie-Burnett, Univ. of Miami, P.O. Box 248065, Coral Gables, FL 33124

Participants:

Margaret Crosbie-Burnett (Address above). *Mothers of Lesbians: Choreographers of the Family Dance.*

Gary Bowen (Sch. of Soc. Wk., Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599). *Gay Sons and Straight Parents: The "Coming Out" Process and Parent Responses and Adaptation.*

Colleen Murray (Hum. Dev. Fam. Stud., Univ. of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557). *Families of Gay Couples: Life Before and After AIDS.*

Discussants: David Demo (Univ. of Missouri), Regina Pavone (Univ. of Miami).

The literature on family members of gays and lesbians has been limited, to a great degree, to children of gays/lesbians. The topic of other relatives of stepparents, siblings, grandparents, cousins, aunts and uncles--is invisible in family science and in the family literature. As dominant-culture family scientists, Bowen, Crosbie-Burnett, and Murray have been participant observers in families with a gay or lesbian family member. These three scholars use their experience and expertise to identify issues to be addressed in three areas: research (both topics for research and methodological issues), education, and practice. A genogram will be used to explicate a variety of issues, which include family boundary ambiguity, secrecy, denial, caretaking, and family rituals. Theoretical bases include Family Systems, Contextual Model of Family Stress, Role Transition Theory, and Multigenerational Transmission. Two discussants--a clinician and an academic--will promote dialogue between research, education and practice.

SESSION 111-1

FAMILY INCOME, PARENTAL RELIGIOSITY, AND YOUTH COMPETENCE IN RURAL TWO PARENT AFRICAN-AMERICAN FAMILIES

Douglas L Flor, Gene H. Brody, Zolinda Stoneman, Christopher G. McCrary, & Susan L. Churchill, Dept. of Child and Family Dev., The Univ. of Georgia, Athens, GA, 30602.

Separate structural equation models were used for mothers and fathers to assess links among family financial resources and parental religiosity with family processes, youth self-regulation, academic competence, and socioemotional adjustment during early adolescence Data was collected from 98 African-American two parent families with an oldest child between 9 & 12 years of age living in the rural Southeast. Family financial resources and parental religiosity were found to be significant predictors of marital relationship quality, familial conflict, parent/child relationship quality, level of parental harsh parenting, and youth self-regulation The family process model was able to account for significant variance in reading and mathematic competence, externalizing behaviors, and internalizing problems in the youth of this study

SESSION 111-2

LATE ADOLESCENT WOMEN & FATHER DEATH: CHANGES IN PERCEPTION OF NATURE OF THE WORLD, THE SELF, AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS.

Kirsten Tyson-Rawson, Child Dev. Fam. Rel., East Carolina Univ., Greenville, NC 27858-4353

"Bereavement profiles" of 20, late adolescent women were developed following their fathers' deaths. Data from indepth interviews were analyzed using constant comparative methodology. Women's perceptions of changes in views of world, self, and relationships were used to create a model for working with this population and for directing further research.

SESSION 111-3

LINKING BIOGRAPHY,WORLD VIEWS, AND FAMILY VALUES.

Kay B. Forest, Dept. of Soc., No. IL Univ., DeKalb, IL 60115

This study explores linkages between adult and child experiences, global world views, and attitudes about family. Using data from the 1988 GSS (N=235), analyses show that lower education and nonwhite ethnicity are strongly associated with mistrust, anomie, and a belief in authority. Age is positively associated with authority but negatively associated with mistrust. No gender differences were found. From childhood, parents' divorce and mother's lower education predict higher anomie, while father's fundamentalism, mother's low education and lack of employment after marriage are linked with greater authority beliefs. Focusing on a subsample analysis (N=156), findings show that greater age and the belief in an absolute moral authority are the greatest adult predictors of traditional family values, independent of conservative fundamentalism. Nonwhites are more likely to view marriage as functional; however, education, marital and parenting statuses, and gender are non-significant on all family value measures.

SESSION 111-4

THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTAL BEHAVIOR ON YOUNG ADULTS' EXPERIENCES OF GUILT AND SHAME.

Ellen Abell, Dept. of Fam./Child, Auburn Univ., AL 36849.

Undergraduates (N=299) were surveyed about their proneness to shame and guilt, parental disciplinary practices, and past and current aspects of their relationships with their parents. Hypotheses were derived from theory and research suggesting that moral internalization is related to parental control styles. Affective control styles were proposed to be related to shame, while inductive control styles were proposed to be associated with guilt. Interactions between parental control and support were also examined. Results support the relationship between reported maternal use of affective control in childhood and the experience of shame in young adulthood. Findings suggest that reported maternal use of inductive control is directly related to the experience of guilt, although paternal control is not. Overall, the data suggest that the associations between guilt and parental childrearing behaviors may be better described by analyses that take into account the interaction of parental control and support. The implications of these findings for the socialization of moral emotions are discussed.

SESSION 112

Historical Perspectives on Families and Justice in Distressed Communities

Jacqueline Jones, Truman Professor of American Civilization, Dept. of History, Brandeis Univ., Waltham, MA.

Jones will discuss the fact that in the late 20th Century, at least 1/4 of all Americans live in distressed communities -- in neighborhoods that lack good schools, and good jobs at decent wages. These communities followed different historical paths to arrive at the point where they are today. Nevertheless, regardless of their divergent collective histories, and regardless of their racial, ethnic, or regional identification, the families in these communities demonstrate similar kinds of adaptive strategies in their struggles to resist the despair and demoralization that threaten to engulf them.

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SESSION 114-1

PANT-LEGS AND PATHOLOGY: THE MARRIAGE OF INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY ASSESSMENT.

Dean M. Busby, MFT Program, Steven M. Harris, MFT Program, 008 Slocum Hall, Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, NY 13244.

Assessment in family therapy can take an individualistic or systemic approach. These two methods represent different ways of thinking about human behavior. This research asks the question if both methods of assessment can be used together and how they might support one another. This was done through the use of Bowen family systems theory. Data collected from clients at the Goldberg Family Therapy Clinic (n=255) were analyzed with MANOVA procedures to discover the relationship between individual measures of anxiety and familial measures of anxiety. Results suggest that focusing on measures of chronic anxiety in the family system may be a better predictor of individual symptomatology than focusing on specific life events with which clients present. Therapeutic implications of this research support Bowen theory which suggests that a focus on chronic anxiety and differentiation in therapy may be more beneficial to client growth than a focus on traumatic events which are more characteristic of acute anxiety.

SESSION 114-2

THERAPEUTIC LETTERS TO CLIENTS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS.

Charles L. Cole, CFLE, Laurie Stange, Rodney Mayes, & Michael Tallman, all from the Dept. of Human Dev. & Family Studies, Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA 50011.

Data were collected from families seeking family therapy at the I.S.U. Family Therapy Clinic (N=16 family units). Intensive indepth ethnographic interviews were used to determine client evaluations of therapeutic letters. Four separate treatment conditions were set up to test the hypothesis that therapeutic letters have a positive impact upon the therapeutic process. The treatment conditions were: 1) clients receiving therapist generated letters, 2) clients receiving therapeutic letters authored by other family members, 3) clients receiving letters authored by a treatment team member who observed the case live behind a one-way mirror, and 4) clients not receiving any type of therapeutic letter during the course of treatment. Qualitative distinctions in the type of messenger (author) of the letter are presented. Implications for family therapy processes and outcomes are presented.

SESSION 114-3

MEDIATION TRAINING FOR RESOLUTION OF CHILD AND FAMILY CONFLICTS.

Jo Lynn Cunningham & Julia A. Malia, Dept. of Child & Fam. Stud., Univ. of TN, Knoxville, TN 37996-1900.

Improving the way conflict is experienced in the family and early school environments is of particular importance as we attempt to help individuals in our society learn more appropriate methods of dealing with conflict. Mediation is a constructive and nonviolent method of conflict resolution that is increasing in visibility and popularity. A program was developed at UTK to train students in this process. Working through the schools, the project provides mediation services to children and families to help them resolve conflicts (e.g., disputes among family members, between parents and children, between students). Students are trained in mediation and in family systems theory. Initial training in mediation includes lectures, readings, and role-playing. They then work in the schools in teams of two, supervised by experienced mediators. Throughout their experience, they keep personal journals of their mediation experiences as well as maintaining other written records. A final paper and oral presentation are used to integrate their learnings from the course.

SESSION 114-4

MOVING FROM ADVERSARIAL RELATIONSHIPS TO EMPOWERMENT: FAMILY POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF MEDIATION.

Steven R. Martin, Conflict Resolution Program, Jo Lynn Cunningham & Julia A. Malia, Dept. of Child & Fam. Stud., Univ. of TN, Knoxville, TN 37996.

Our nation's justice system is based on an adversarial, or "win-lose" model, which is expensive, exacerbates tensions, and results in damage to relationships. In contrast, mediation is based on a "win-win" model in which an impartial third party facilitates the disputants in reaching their own decision. Family-related areas in which we are using mediation include divorce, juvenile court cases, M-team conflicts between the school system and families with handicapped children, and other school conflicts involving children and their families. Response has been positive from the cooperating agencies as well as from the participating individuals and families. Particularly significant have been the feelings of empowerment reported by family members, both children and adults. This model has potential for family policy formulation that facilitates the development of problem-solving skills and that optimizes a sense of justice for individuals and community.

SESSION 114-5

CLIENTS' PERCEPTIONS REGARDING CHANGE IN COUPLE'S THERAPY: HOW THE CONSUMER UNDERSTANDS THE PROCESS OF CHANGE.

Colleen M. Peterson, M.S. Lisa L. Christensen, M.S. Candyce S. Russell, Ph.D. Richard B. Miller, Ph.D., Kansas State Univ., Dept. of Human Development & Family Studies, 303 Justin Hall Manhattan, KS 66506-1403

The rationale for therapists' interventions with distressed couples varies widely. Despite careful attention therapists give to interventions, clients may leave sessions focusing on unplanned or unintended messages, or attribute the source of change to experiences outside of the context of therapy. The research presented describes clients' perceptions regarding the nature of their marital therapy and the factors they believe influenced change. Areas examined in the qualitative analysis include: The ride home; helpfulness of interventions; contextual factors; turning points; safety level; pitfalls; homework; and resilience.

SESSION 114-6

THE EFFECT OF LIVE SUPERVISION ON CLIENTS' COOPERATION AND THEIR PERCEPTIONS OF ITS USE.

Craig W. Smith, Andrea M. Hattan-Haberlan, Family and Consumer Sciences, Univ. of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68583-0801.

Data were collected from clients, therapists, and supervisors involved in the use of live supervision of marital and family therapy. Process of coding of videotaped sessions and in-depth interviews of clients were analyzed to determine the effect of overt and covert modes of intervention on the clients and how they perceive live supervision. Findings indicate the importance of preparing the clients

for live supervision, therapists being comfortable with the process, and supervisors being judicious in their use of overt modes of intervention.

SESSION 114-7

ELECTIVE MUTISM: A FAMILY SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THERAPY.

Diane W. Tatem and Robert L. DelCampo, Family, Child and Consumer Science Program, New Mexico State Univ., Las Cruces, NM 88003

Elective Mutism is defined in the DSM III-R as the persistent refusal of a family member (typically a child) to talk in one or more major social situations despite the ability to understand spoken language and to speak. The entire family system is affected by this disorder as the energy of all members is usually diverted from typical patterns of interaction to intense efforts to get the particular family member to speak. The disorder is apparently rare in that it is found in fewer than one percent of referrals for behavior or emotional disorders. In the past, family therapy was primarily directed toward the individual and a review of the literature does not indicate that either of the two major approaches (behavioral or cause-oriented therapy) is more efficient or effective.

This presentation examines the essential and associated features of elective mutism and discusses ways to deal with them using a family systems therapy approach An in-depth case study is presented to demonstrate how to work with the entire family to begin resolution of the problem. The essential and associated features of elective mutism and what must be ruled out as a part of the diagnosis, how associated features affect and involve the family in the maintenance of the symptoms and how family systems theory can be applied in a brief therapy approach to move toward resolution of this problem is discussed.

SESSION 114-8

THE IMPACT OF HIGH PARENTAL STRESS ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY OUTCOMES IN FAMILIES OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES.

Laurel C. Agee, Glenna C. Boyce, and Mark S. Innocenti, Early Intervention Research Inst., Utah State Univ., Logan, UT 84322.

High stress in parents of children with disabilities was investigated by comparing demographic, family functioning, and child development measures for a group of mothers who were clinically stressed (n = 47) with a group who were normally stressed (n= 139). The two groups were compared cross-sectionally and longitudinally. Parents with high stress reported less income, resources, and more stressors than parents with normal stress, but there were no group differences on type or severity of disability, or mother age and education. Over time, children whose parents were highly stressed did less well than expected developmentally.

SESSION 114-9

INTERNAL CONSISTENCY RELIABILITY AND CONSTRUCT VALIDITY OF THE ADOLESCENT LIFE EVENTS CHECKLIST.

David Fournier, Fam. Rel. & Child Dev., OK State Univ., Stillwater, OK 74078; Diane Ostrander, CFLE, Human Dev., Consumer & Fam. Sci., Mary Kay Helling, Human Dev., Consumer & Family Sci., SD State Univ., Brookings, SD 57007.

How well youth and young adults function may be directly related to the number of life events they are currently experiencing and the amount of stress they associate with each event. Students' positive and negative experiences seem directly influenced by the severity of normative and non-normative daily stressors. Data were collected from 466 college students (freshmen to seniors) using the Adolescent Life Event Checklist. Classroom settings ranged from algebra and chemistry to human development. The Checklist assesses the number of stress sources occurring within the previous 1 2 months and how much impact is associated with each stressor. Reliability and validity findings are discussed with an emphasis on implications and future prospects.

SESSION 114-10

AN ECOLOGICAL APPROACH TO INTEGRATING CHILD MALTREATMENT PROGRAM RESEARCH WITH PROGRAM PLANNING.

Anne M. Stanberry, CFLE, Univ. of Southern MS, SS Box 5035, Hattiesburg, MS 39406-5035.

Head Start parents identified as potential child abusers who participated in one or two years of parent education programming answered the Child Abuse Potential (CAP) Inventory and were interviewed weekly by home visitors. Second year parents had significant differences in pre-posttest CAP score means suggesting program length may influence parents' potential for abuse. Multi-method programs that address systemic influences & relationships within the ecological levels may help change parents' internal working models. Suggestions for programming are offered.

SESSION 114-11

COPING SKILLS AND SOCIAL CLASS: DO LOW INCOME PEOPLE COPE BETTER?

Lee Ann De Reus, Shelley MacDermid. Dept. of Child Dev. and Family Studies, Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN 47907.

The purpose of this analysis is to better understand the coping skills of low income people. Previous research has been inconclusive (Klein and Hill, 1979). Coping skills were assessed with the F-COPES instrument (McCubbin et al., 1991) as part of a larger study of housing adjustment behavior of residents in low income neighborhoods. Data were collected from low income heads of households (N=161) and a middle income comparison group (N=25). T-tests of the F-COPES sub-scales yielded group differences on two of the subscales with the low income group more likely than the middle income group to use positive, active coping strategies. The variables age, income, and education correlated with some sub-scales. The Cultural and Structural theories of poverty were used to interpret the results with the Cultural theory being refuted. The results show that coping skills were not deficient for the low income group but similar or better than middle income reports.

SESSION 114-12

DEVELOPMENT OF AN INSTRUMENT TO MEASURE ECONOMIC STRAIN.

Jeanne Hilton & Betsy Ossler, Dept. of Hum. Dev./Fam. Studies, Univ. of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557-0131.

A 25-item measure, developed to assess economic strain was pilot tested on a sample of 71 single-parent and 164 two-parent families. The sample was recruited through day-care centers, social service agencies, and word-of-mouth. Factor analysis produced one dimension with 13 items and the reliability coefficien was .92. These

analyses revealed that indicators of family social needs (which are not found in other measures) are as important as indicators of physical needs in evaluating economic strain. This study produced a sound instrument that measures an underevaluated component of economic distress.

SESSION 114-13

A NEW INSTRUMENT TO TEST A NEW CONCEPT OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTIMACY AND SEX.

Carol Masheter, Family and Consumer Studies, 228 AEB, Univ. of UT, Salt Lake City, UT 84112.

A new instrument (FITBIS) was used to test five views on the fit between intimacy and sex: 1 sex=intimacy, 2 sex and intimacy are separate, 3 sex is a subset of intimacy, 4 intimacy is a subset of sex, 5 sex and intimacy partly overlap. FITBIS accommodates differences between preference for and experience with these views for the individual and between relationship partners. Data from two samples, students (S1) (n=32) and workshop participants (S2) (n=14), indicated that both S1 and S2 preferred View 1 and rejected View 2, though their experience differed. S2's preferences and experiences were more evenly distributed across all five views than S1s'. Future research directions are suggested.

SESSION 114-14

RELIGIOSITY, ECONOMIC SECURITY, AND WELL-BEING

Dudley H. Chancey and Greer Litton Fox, Dept. of Child & Family Studies, Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-1900.

Economic distress among families in the greater Knoxville, Tennessee area was investigated. This paper examines reliance upon religion and religious practices as a coping response. Specifically, we trace the conditions under which an individual or family's religion and/or religious beliefs are drawn upon as a resource in coping with stress during conditions of economic uncertainty.

A randomly selected sample of households was drawn using random-digit-dialing techniques. Data were collected in two waves of telephone interviews conducted during November 1993 and February 1994, resulting in 350 interviews with adults aged 18-65. Interviews averaged 30 minutes.

Preliminary findings indicated that religiosity by itself is not a strong predictor of economic security. Further analyses investigate the role of religiosity as a mediator of the link between objective indicators of economic well-being and subjective measures of economic security and distress.

SESSION 114-15

APPALACHIAN MEN'S VOICES.

Kimberly D. Bird, Virginia Tech, Falls Church, VA 22042, Karen S. Headlee, CFLE, West Virginia Univ., Morgantown, WV, Vicki L. Loyer-Carlson, CFLE, Family Wellness Center, Inc., Tucson, AZ

This investigation articulates Appalachian fathers' and as husbands' perceptions of their families. Fifty two families from five Counties in West Virginia participated in this Family Life Quality study: 32 men were included in this analysis.T he stages of family life represented were: (a) 7 families with young children, (b) 7 families with middle-school aged children, (c) 10 families with adolscents, (d) 4 families with children leaving home, and (e) 2 families in retirement. Two hour interviews focused on three primary areas: (a) interpersonal resources exchanged; (b) cohesion and composition of the family member, and (c) the family's themes and patterns This investigation focuses specifically on the family's themes and patterns as experienced by the men. These men report the lowest level of family life satisfaction in their early years of marriage, nearly 100% satisfaction during childrearing, a decline in satisfaction as the children leave home, and a return to 100% during grandparenthood. Particularly salient to the men's discussions are the roles of perseverance and survival tactics in bringing the families closer together during difficult times. Continued analysis of these data will focus on the men's causal attributions regarding the up-turns and down-turns and whether the themes differ by community.

SESSION 114-16

FAMILY STRESS, COPING AND ADAPTATION IN A CHANGING OCCUPATION: NEW ENGLAND FISHING FAMILIES.

Helen J. Mederer, Dept. of Soc. and Anth., Univ. of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI 02881.

Semi-structured interviews obtained data from 15 families who make their primary living from commercial offshore groundfishing in southern New England, in the first wave of a longitudinal study designed to assess the impact of fishery management and occupational change on family economic viability, and family and interpersonal stress. Government regulations have reduced both the days at sea and allowable catch, in many cases, reducing fishing effort by one half over five years.

The interviewed families all reported having developed a workable family organization based on the regular absences of the male fisher, and expressed to varying degrees anticipated difficulty in modifying this delicate interpersonal arrangement, including established definitions of breadwinning. These results are discussed from the perspective of boundary maintenance/ambiguity and negotiation of family roles. Economic, family, and interpersonal stress resulting from policy changes is discussed, and implications for fishery managers are suggested.

SESSION 114-17

FAMILIES WHO HAVE MIGRATED TO ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA: EXPERIENCES AND STRATEGIES.

Delores Tegtmeier, CFLE, Dept. of Nursing, S.E.Mo. St Univ., Cape Girardeau, MO 63701-4799. John DeFrain, Dept. of Human Dev. and the Fam., Univ. of NE, Lincoln, NE 68502.

Family systems who had recently migrated to Orange County, CA responded to: a Univ. of NE questionnaire for study of family strengths and stresses; FACES-III (Olson, Portner and Lavee); and F-COPES (McCubbin, Olson, and Larsen). Fifty volunteers representing 33 families described problems and benefits of living in California and their level of happiness before and after the move. Balanced or mid-range family systems were more willing to move to California again. Extreme families would not make the same decision again. Extreme family systems scored higher on F-COPES. Families with higher cohesive scores on FACES III also tended to score higher on F-COPES. Implications are presented for helping relocating families.

SESSION 114-18

ILLNESS SEVERITY RATING: TOOL DEVELOPMENT, VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY TESTING.

Kathryn Hoehn Anderson, Ph.D., R.N., Univ. of WI-Eau Claire, Eau Claire, WI 54702.

The Illness Severity Rating (ISR), based on Rolland's (1987) Typology of Illness, examines illness components important in determining the severity of the illness on the patient and family, provides an illness severity rating, and a profile of the illness. Patient manageability of illness and an analog measure of overall severity were added to Rolland's dimensions of onset, course, outcome, and incapacitation. Validity and inter-rater reliability by congruence were determined with 78 subjects diagnosed with early chronic illness. Discussion includes implications for practice, further testing, and differences in raters by discipline.

SESSION 114-19

STRESS, SOCIAL SUPPORT AND CHILD ABUSE POTENTIAL FOR MOTHERS OF YOUNG CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES.

Brenda Burrell and David Sexton, Dept. of Spec. Ed., Univ. of New Orleans, LA 70148.

The responses of 113 mothers (53 had children with disabilities and 60 had children without disabilities) on the Child Abuse Potential Inventory, the Parenting Stress Index, the Perceived Adequacy of Resources, and the Interpersonal Network Questionnaire served as data for the study. Measurement characteristics with the study sample indicated relatively good indices of reliability and validity. Separate multiple regression equations were completed for each group to examine the relative relationships between parental stress, social support, and adequacy of resources and the dependent variable, child abuse potential. Expected relationships were found

SESSION 114-20

A FAMILY'S RIGHT TO QUALITY EDUCATION FOR THEIR CHILD WITH A DISABILITY.

Warren F. Schumacher, CFLE, Dept. of Consumer Studies, Univ. of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

Children with a diversity of physical, cognitive and emotional "challenges" have complex educational needs. What is the obligation in justice of the local school system to meet those needs? Data were collected from two categories of parents: those who are not connected with other parents raising children with disabilities and those in self help/support groups. In-depth individual interviews and focus groups provided data which were analyzed qualitatively to address the following: (1) What educational services do parents perceive as entitlements contrasted to those which would be helpful if resources were available? (2) What is the impact of support group participation on the perception that parents have of their entitlements and their locus of control? (3) What changes in social policy are appropriate to assure families raising children with disabilities that they will receive educational services owed in justice? Issues of inclusion and mainstreaming, economics and advocacy are discussed. Implications for educators, family practitioners and social policy decision-makers are presented.

SESSION 114-21

PATTERNS OF PAIN COMPLAINTS OF SIBLINGS IN FAMILIES WITH FULL, HALF AND STEP SIBLINGS FROM ADOLESCENCE TO YOUNG ADULT AGES

Michael R. Thomas, Dept. of Psych., U. of Manitoba, Winnipeg., MB, Canada R3T 2N2.

This study investigated the pattern of pain complaints for matched sibling pairs drawn from groups of full, half and step siblings (14 to 27 yrs.). Pain complaints were based on frequency of reported pain at six common locations: 1) headache, 2) neck, 3) back, 4) chest, 5) muscle and 6) joint. Subjects (N=180) were selected from families of university students and their siblings who were within five years of the university students' age. There were 30 pairs of full biological siblings, 30 pairs of half siblings and 30 pairs of stepsiblings, matched for sex, age & family income. There were significantly greater similarities in frequencies of pain complaints (independent of location) during the past week as a function of both biological relatedness and the time living together in the same family setting. Discussion of additional results indicating trends for similarity of specific pain locations as a function biological relatedness are included.

SESSION 114-22

REVISITING FAMILY HEALTH STATUS.

Julia A. Malia, Child & Family Studies, Univ. of TN, Knoxville, TN 37996-1900; M. E. (Betsy) Garrison, Sch. of Human Ecology, LA State Univ., Baton Rouge, LA 70803; Rosalie Huisinga Norem, PC/WID USAID, Washington D. C. 20523; Tahira K. Hira, Human Development & Family Stud., IA State Univ., Ames, IA, & D. Michele DeWolf, Sch. of Human Ecol., LA State Univ., Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

The purpose of the current study was to perform factor and reliability analyses with additional data on the Family Health Status Inventory (Norem, Malia & Garrison, 1988). The results indicate that 16 health-related items in the inventory associate together well. None of the items should be removed from the inventory.

SESSION 114-23

REVISITING FAMILY DAILY HASSLES

M. (Betsy) Garrison., Sch. of Human Ecology, LA State Univ., Baton Rouge, LA 70803; Julia A. Malia, Child & Family Stud., Univ. of TN, Knoxville, TN, 37996-1900; Rosalie Huisinga Norem, PPC/WID USAID, Washington DC 20523; Tahira K. Hira, Human Dev. & Family Studies, IA State Univ., Ames, IA 50011; and D. Michele DeWolf, Sch. of Human Ecol., LA State Univ., Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

The present study uses additional data to reanalyze the Family Daily Hassles Inventory (Norem, Garrison, & Malia, 1988). The results of factor analyses support the development of a multi-dimensional family daily hassles assessment instrument. Two of the three dimensions are clearly distinct.

SESSION 114-24

LEUKEMIA AND ITS TREATMENT: EFFECTS ON SELF-IMAGE AND SELF-ESTEEM OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN.

Ann K. Mullis, IFAS, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, Ron Mullis, Fam. & Child Sciences, Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL 32306, Nancy F. Kerchoff Gordon, Children's Hospital, St. Paul, MN.

The purpose of this research was to investigate the self-esteem of school-age children with leukemia in a clinic setting and to compare the to the self-esteem of healthy children. Thirteen chronically ill children, 6-11 years old, who were patients at a midwestern clinic and children's hospital, and 50 school-age children without chronic illness participated in the study. Children were administered the Kinetic Family Drawing-R (Spinetta, McLaren, Fox, & Sparta, 1981) to measure their self-image in relation to their family. Self-esteem was measured by the Coopersmith SEI (1981). Results indicated that

children with leukemia did not differ from healthy children except on one subscale of the SEI. Children with and without leukemia did differ on components of the self-image measure. Implications of findings are discussed.

SESSION 114-25

ISSUES RELATED TO RECRUITING FAMILIES WITH PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS IN LONGITUDINAL PANEL RESEARCH.

Cassia Schmitz, Priscilla Perry, and Woody Carter, Natl. Opinion Research Ctr. at the Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637.

Problems X of recruiting families for longitudinal panel studies are exacerbated when families with a substance-abusing parent or families with a clinically depressed parent are the foci of the study. This presentation reviews the process of sample recruitment for the study of Vulnerability to Drug Abuse in High Risk Youth and addresses issues related to recruiting these families. Factors and strategies contributing to effective sample recruitment are also identified and discussed.

SESSION 114-26

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RELIGIOUS ORIENTATION AND DRINKING PATTERNS AMONG CATHOLIC COLLEGE STUDENTS.

Daniel P. Templin, DeKalb County Youth Service Bureau, Michael J. Martin, Dept. of Human & Family Resources, No. IL Univ., DeKalb, IL 60115.

The study explored how intrinsic and extrinsic approaches toward religion are related to alcohol consumption and problem drinking in Catholic college students. Two hundred seventy-seven Catholic college students completed a Religious Orientation Scale and a Student Alcohol Questionnaire. Analysis indicated a significant inverse relationship between intrinsic religious motivation, and alcohol consumption rates and number of problems associated with drinking, for females, but not for males. Results are explained from a socio-cultural perspective, taking into account the likely stronger influence of peers on male drinking patterns.

SESSION 114-27

DEATH EDUCATION FOR LATER LIFE FAMILIES: A DEVELOPMENTAL APPROACH.

Nancy Arbuckle, Allen Lehman, Margaret Arcus, CFLE, Fam. Stud., Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC V6T 1W5.

Dying, death and bereavement are critical family transitions, yet people in Western societies appear reluctant to discuss such subjects with aging adults. This may be especially true for adult children and their parents which could lead to unresolved familial issues. Of the few death education programs in family studies and gerontology, most have adopted a problem-solving orientation rather than examining death and bereavement from a developmental perspective in the context of family life. Guided Autobiography is an educational group process that involves the exploration of many facets of life and death, highlighting the importance of family history, and providing the opportunity to develop relevant strategies. This approach is illustrated, and the benefits for multi-generational families are discussed.

SESSION 114-28

REFLEXIVE CONVERSATIONS WITH BEREAVED MOTHERS: A FEMINIST & CONTEXTUAL PERSPECTIVE.

Elizabeth B. Farnsworth, Fam. & Child Dev., Va. Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061-0416.

Feminist & contextual perspectives guided this empirical investigation of the experiences of bereaved mothers (N=10) bereaved for 2 - 14 yrs. In-depth qualitative interviews provided the data for this study. Respondents were guided to reflect broadly on their lives, to consider prior bereavement experiences, & to reflect on participating in the study. Explicit use of self by the researcher was a feature of the study.

SESSION 114-29

ADOLESCENT IDENTITY FORMATION AND INDIVIDUATION FOLLOWING PARENTAL DEATH.

Vicky M. Sabino, Bloor View Children's Hospital, 25 Buchan Ct., Willowdale, ON, Canada M2J 4S9, Carol Markstrom-Adams, WV Univ., Gerald Adams, Univ. of Guelph, ON, Canada.

It is documented in the literature that patterns of parental socialization are salient to identity formation and individuation processes in adolescence. Adolescents who have experienced the loss of a parent might present different outcomes in these processes. Twenty-five female and 6 male parental loss university students were matched to non-parental loss counterparts. In identity, parental loss adolescents scored higher in interpersonal foreclosure and ideological moratorium. In individuation, the parental loss youths reported less anxious need for intra-psychic connection with others and greater rejection of emotional and interpersonal involvement and attachment. Implications of the findings are provided.

SESSION 114-30

OLD LOSSES: MISCARRIAGE & INFANT DEATH 1926-1955.

Laura S. Smart, CFLE, Human & Family Resources, Northern Illinois Univ., DeKalb, IL 60115

Elderly individuals and couples who had experienced miscarriage or infant death in their youth were interviewed concerning their experiences and the past and current meanings of the event(s). Women who had no grandchildren still felt sorrow; some of the grandmothers felt no lasting sorrow. Respondents used downward comparison to reassure themselves that others had suffered more than they had. Some persons acknowledged earlier pain that had abated; others had few memories of pain. Findings are discussed in relation to life-span developmental issues.

SESSION 114-31

CHARACTERISTICS OF JUVENILE OFFENDER FAMILIES WHO DROPPED OUT OF AN INTERVENTION PROGRAM.

Marcia L. Michaels, William H. Quinn, Jerry Gale, Dept. of Child & Fam. Dev., U. of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, Richard Sutphen, Col. of Social Work, U. of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506.

Tested for group differences between juvenile first offenders and their families who completed an intervention program with those who dropped out. Childrens' and mothers' reports from 94 mostly black, low income families were used in the analyses. Both groups were similar on demographic characteristics and recidivism rates. Mothers' reports revealed no significant differences on family characteristics, however, childrens' reports revealed differences in

peers, school behavior, church activities, and relationship with their mothers. Dropouts had fewer friends involved in the criminal justice system, fewer school behavioral problems, participated more in church activities, and got along better with their mothers than graduates. Graduates felt their mothers were more accepting of them than did dropouts. Research limitations and implications for intervention are discussed.

SESSION 114-32

THE DIRECT AND MODERATING EFFECTS OF SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN FOLLOWING MARITAL SEPARATION.

Christine Anthony, Dept. of Child & Family Studies, Cheryl Buehler, Dept. of Child and Family Studies, Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996.

A sample of 138 residential parents was used to examine the direct and moderating effects of social support on the relationship between life change and children's adjustment approximately five months following marital separation. A multidimensional conceptualization of each primary variable was used. The results show stronger support for the moderating relationship. In particular, support from non-family adults and peers, and support which allowed the child to discuss the separation and met some of the emotional needs of the child buffered the relationship between life change and various dimensions of adjustment. In addition, there was a direct relationship between the receipt of physical support and child well-being.

SESSION 114-33

FATHERS' INVOLVEMENT POSTDIVORCE AND MOTHERS' PARENTING STRESS.

Joyce A. Arditti, Dept. of Family & Child Dev., Patricia Bickley, Dept. of Psych., VA Polytechnic Inst. & State Univ., Blacksburg, VA 24061

Data from 212 divorced mothers were analyzed to test a model of father involvement postdivorce and parenting stress. The model receives support from family systems theory which focuses on the interdependence between former spouses and the implications for family functioning. A path analysis was conducted using a series of multiple regression equations. The following variables were incorporated into the model: mothers' SES, custody arrangement, child support received, number of miles between fathers' and children's residence, the coparental relationship, father involvement, and parenting stress. Composite variables were created for the coparental relationship and father involvement. Results suggest that hostile, conflicted coparental relations were associated with lower levels of father involvement postdivorce. Fathers' involvement was not significantly related to mothers' parenting stress. Implications of the findings for family practitioners, research, and policy are presented.

SESSION 114-34

COURT-BASED PROGRAMS FOR DIVORCING PARENTS: SURVEY OF MIDWESTERN STATES.

Karen R. Blaisure, Margie J. Geasler, Western Michigan Univ., Kalamazoo, MI 49008

Researchers surveyed 1,045 Midwestern counties to determine the frequency and types of court-based programs available for divorcing parents. Follow-up telephone contact with counties reporting such a program has provided information about mandatory attendance by parents, funding and fee structure, participation by legal professionals, qualifications of program presenters, children's programming, child care, variation in program content, number and length of sessions and evaluation strategies. Results confirm a wide variety of programs are currently in operation, ranging from single-session to multi-session programs covering communication skill building, parenting skills and children's adjustment. Court officials and divorcing couples indicate particularly strong interest in parental participation in these programs. The expertise of family life educators is invaluable to the development of these programs.

SESSION 114-35

EXPECTATIONS REGARDING FAMILY OBLIGATIONS FOLLOWING DIVORCE.

Susan M. Cable (student), Monique Perricone-Wihlen (student), Lawrence H. Ganong, CFLE, Marilyn Coleman, CFLE, Dept. of Human Dev. & Fam. Studies, Univ. of MO, Columbia, MO 65211.

A vignette approach was used to assess societal expectations regarding family obligations following divorce and remarriage. Specifically, normative obligations concerning caretaking and financial support for children and elderly former in-laws were examined. Quantitative and qualitative data were collected from 283 adult respondents from randomly selected households in 5 rural and 3 urban communities in Missouri. Vignettes were mailed with letters asking participants to state what they thought should be done by vignette characters, not what they themselves would do. Participants were asked to explain their forced choice responses, thus providing qualitative data that helped determine rationales underlying their beliefs. The majority of respondents expected family members to assist one another, and many believed such support should continue following divorce and/or remarriage. Implications for social policy makers, family educators, and family practitioners are discussed.

SESSION 114-36

THE PRESENTATION OF FAMILY OBLIGATIONS FOLLOWING DIVORCE AND REMARRIAGE: A FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE.

Monique Perricone-Wihlen, Susan M. Cable, Marilyn Coleman, CFLE, and Lawrence H. Ganong, CFLE, Dept. of Hum. Dev. & Fam. Stud., Univ. of MO, Columbia, MO 65211.

The purpose of this study was to assess normative expectations of family obligation to children and elderly family members following divorce and remarriage. This study specifically addressed perceptions of caregiving responsibilities and the value placed on reciprocity of caregiving between daughters-in-law and mothers-in-law, pre and post divorce. Using a vignette approach, quantitative and qualitative data were collected from 8 randomly selected communities in Missouri (n=358). Respondents were asked to react to the situation by indicating how they thought the people in the vignette should behave. Thus, this vignette was not assessing what the respondents themselves would do if faced in the situation. Preliminary assessments suggest that family members, particularly women, are expected to assist one another regardless of family structure. Family obligations were identified for both generations, and many respondents felt that reciprocity was an important factor in assisting family member. Women were expected to fulfill more caretaking obligations than men were. These data are discussed from a postmodern feminist perspective of the caregiving role. Implications for families, applied family professionals, researchers, and policy-makers will be presented.

SESSION 114-37

THE PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP AND ITS INFLUENCE ON PARENTAL POST-DIVORCE WELL-BEING.

Donna J. Peterson. Mary S. Marczak, & Donna Hendrickson Christensen, Div. of Family Studies, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

Data were collected from individuals with children divorced in 1990 (N=159) in order to determine the influence of the parent-child relationship on parental post-divorce well-being. Three measures of the parent-child relationship and three measures of well-being (depression, self-esteem, life satisfaction) were used. Multiple regression techniques were employed, with separate regressions for custodial (N=102) and non-custodial parents (N=57). Analyses indicate that parents' post-divorce relationship with their children positively affects the well-being of custodial parents only. This and other issues are discussed.

SESSION 114-38

ACCUMULATED STRESS, FAMILY RESOURCES, AND ADJUSTMENT: TOWARDS A CONCEPTUAL MODEL EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF DIVORCE ON MOTHER-CHILD INTERACTIONS IN YOUNG FAMILIES.

Marjorie A. Pett, Beth Vaughan-Cole, Col. of Nursing, Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112; and Bruce E. Wampold, Dept. Ed. Psych., Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

This study examined the direct and indirect influences of parental divorce on patterns of mother-child interaction in young families. The conceptual model used included accumulated stressors, available resources, and family adjustment indicators. 203 married and divorced families were videotaped at home during dinner. All mother and preschool child interaction was coded in sequence using a specially designed control-support schema. The results suggest an indirect influence of marital status on the interactional processes, especially through maternal hassles, income level and family size.

SESSION 114-39

EQUITY IN CHILD SUPPORT AWARDS ACROSS CUSTODY TYPES.

Wendy Reiboldt, Dept. of Home Economics, California State Univ., Long Beach, Long Beach, CA 90840; Sharon Seiling, Dept. Family Resource Mgt., The Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210.

The trend toward equal child custody rights to fathers has enhanced equity considerations regarding child support. This study compares award and amount of child support among three types of custody (sole- maternal, paternal, and joint) (N=453). Results indicate that award and amount of child support are not the same across custody types. As judicial decisions increasingly involve paternal and joint custody arrangements, awareness of the differences in award of child support becomes imperative.

SESSION 114-40

SINGLE MOTHERS AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: HOW CULTURAL VALUES IMPACT FAMILIES.

Cynthia J. Schmiege and Leslie N. Richards, Human Dev. & Fam. Sci., Oregon State Univ., Corvallis, OR 97331.

Interview data were gathered from 69 single mothers concerning their participation in public assistance programs. In this largely middle class sample, 34 mothers (49%) participated in assistance programs, including AFDC, food stamps, and subsidized child care. Two groups emerged, long-term, multi-program participants (n= 12, 17%) and temporary users (n=22, 32%), who used assistance programs in the transition period to labor force participation or remarriage. Personal values, education, the age the mother became a parent for the first time, and family support influenced whether or not mothers were assistance participants Implications for social policy are discussed.

SESSION 114-41

STEPPARENTING STYLES AND THE REMARRIAGE EXPERIENCE.

Jean Giles-Sims, Dept. of Sociology, TCU, Box 30790, Fort Worth, TX 76129; Margaret Crosbie-Burnett, Counseling Ed, U. of Miami, Coral Gables, FL 33124.

Data from 80 stepfamilies were classified into four stepparenting types: authoritarian, authoritative, supportive and disengaged. Analyses compared marital happiness, happiness with the family, cohesion, quality of steprelationship and discipline problems across types, showing effects particularly on quality of steprelationship. Implications for stepparenting discussed.

SESSION 114-42

STEPPARENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE RELATIVE DIFFICULTY OF PARENTING STEPCHILDREN VERSUS BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN

William L. MacDonald and Alfred DeMaris

Please Note: This poster is now being presented on Saturday, Session 315-26A.

SESSION 114-43

PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS RELATED TO FATHER INVOLVEMENT WITH NONCUSTODIAL CHILDREN AFTER REMARRIAGE.

Alison G. McArthur, Patrick C. McKenry, CFLE, Fam. Rel. & Hum. Dev., Ohio State Univ., Columbus., OH 43210.

Parenting is an increasingly important role for men. However, divorce and remarriage are making the role of father more complicated. This is a secondary analysis of the Natl. Survey of Families & Households using a subsample of remarried men who have a child 0-18 living elsewhere (N=193). Men's responses are used & involvement is measured through a number of variables. Independent variables are clustered into 4 groups, including father, child, divorce & remarriage characteristics. Role theory, esp. role strain, is theoretical basis of study. Correlational, hierarchical, and stepwise regression were employed (R-square = .45). Variables that contributed to this include amount of contact with bio-mother, presence of other children in mother's household, child gender, fathers' satisfaction with parenting, conflict with bio-mother, & a global child well-being variable. Results suggest an ongoing, relatively non-conflictual relationship with the former spouse may be in the best interest of the father, and for the fathers' new family via the reduction of role strain. The study supports the need for education & skill building in parenting thru transitions of divorce and remarriage.

SESSION 114-44

FACTORS IN ADOLESCENT FEMALES' PERCEPTIONS OF ATTACHMENT TO BIOLOGICAL AND STEPPARENTS.

Connor M. Walters-Chapman, and Ann Gatz, Dept. of Family and Child Sciences, Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL 32306

The contribution of parental behaviors in the development of secure vs. insecure attachment of adolescents in intact and stepfamilies was examined. 457 adolescents enrolled in basic studies courses in a Southeastern university completed questionnaires including demographic information, Parent Attachment Scale (PAS), and adaptation of Hazan and Shaver's Attachment Style Measure. From the completed questionnaires, 68 female stepfamily subjects were purposively selected. The data were analyzed using tests. Developmental factors including child's age at divorce and age at mother's remarriage did not yield significant differences when examined for their contribution to secure attachment to either mothers, fathers, or stepfathers. In two instances, environmental factors yielded significant differences in relation to secure attachment style. Females who were securely attached to mothers had lived with their stepfathers for a significantly longer time period than insecurely attached females. Females who were securely attached to fathers reported higher frequencies of visitation than those who were insecurely attached.

SESSION 115

AND JUSTICE FOR ALL - PART I: CULTURE, COLOR, AND CONSCIOUSNESS: IMPLICATIONS FOR HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY TO FAMILIES.

Norma T. Burgess, Syracuse Univ., Dept. of Child and Family Studies, Syracuse, NY 13244.

Participants:

Norma T. Burgess (Address above) *Defining "the" family: Implications for theory development and service delivery among families of color.*

Ann Garwick, Clara Wolman, Robert Wm Blum (Division of General Pediatrics and Adolescent Health, Box 721, 420 Delaware Street S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455) Claire Kohrman, (Center for Health Administration Studies, Chicago, IL) Donna Hope Wegner, LaRabida-Univ. of Chicago Research and Policy Center) *Family recommendations for improving programs and services for children with chronic illness: A cross cultural perspective.*

Regina George-Bowden, Shaw Univ., Raleigh, NC *Cultural biases in Health Care Delivery: Implications for Programs and Practitioners*

Discussant: Velma McBride-Murry, Univ., of Georgia, Athens, GA.

The status of families of color and the health care system is discussed. Cultural aspects of service delivery are examined as it relates to differential treatment and access. Programmatic strategies are suggested for improved access to services needed

SESSION 116-1

DEVELOPING AGENCY, AVOIDING VICTIMIZATION: YOUNG WOMEN'S THINKING ABOUT SEXUALITY.

Kristine M. Baber, Family Studies, Susan Frankel, Health Promotion & Research, Univ. of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824.

This paper presents information about young women's thinking about themselves as sexual beings. Guided by postmodern feminist theory and using participatory methodology, the study identified both themes of sexual agency and victimization. Data reveal ways in which women construct and deconstruct sexual topics such as virginity, sexual initiation, sexual harassment, and media representations of sexuality. Suggestions for social action derived from the study will be discussed.

SESSION 116-2

BISEXUAL AND LESBIAN YOUTH COMING-OUT: A QUALITATIVE INVESTIGATION OF SOCIAL NETWORKS.

Ramona Faith Oswald, Dept. of Family Social Science, Univ. of MN, St. Paul, MN 55108.

Data were collected from six bisexual or lesbian women (primary subjects), and 24 of their friends and family (secondary subjects). Subjects were interviewed in depth about how their relationships have been affected by the primary subject's coming-out. Data were analyzed using Grounded Theory methods Coming-out was found to be an evolving, dialectical phenomenon that involves beliefs, behaviors, and membership within social networks. Implications for future research are presented.

SESSION 116-3

MIDLIFE WOMEN: CONFRONTING THE DEVELOPMENTAL CHALLENGE OF FORMULATING A GENERATIVE IDENTITY.

Dorothy S. Pickens, Dept. Of Nursing, Anderson Univ., Anderson, IN 46012, Shelley M. MacDermid, CDFS, Purdue Univ., W. Lafayette, IN 47907-1269.

This study explores the processes experienced by middle-aged women related to the task of generativity and formulating an identity of caring. Theoretical sampling was used to select a heterogenous population of twelve women ranging from 40 to 63 years of age. Methodology was the grounded theory approach. Themes that emerged from the data revealed that although most of the women's lives had not turned out as they had visualized, they perceived the outcome as positive. The importance of both family of orientation and of procreation was acknowledged in their lives. Work also proved to be a meaningful experience. The women defined themselves in generative terms and their future plans included participation in roles that would allow expressions of caring. Implications of this study include the contribution to the knowledge of the development of women, specifically as it relates to generativity and caring behaviors in middle adulthood.

SESSION 116-4

WOMEN'S GROWTH AND THE PROCESS OF COUNSELING.

Glee Wahlquist, Dept. of Nursing, Sacred Heart Univ., Fairfield, CT 06432-1000 and Family Services Woodfield, Bridgeport, CT 06604 and Phyllis Feld, Family Services Woodfield, Bridgeport, CT 06430.

This study explored women's psychological growth in the process of mental health counseling. A relational (feminist) therapy model based upon the work of Miller (1986) and Jordan and colleagues (1991) was employed. Three women of differing ages and ethnicities who were eligible for the brief form of therapy participated for 22 individual sessions. All sessions were audio taped, transcribed and coded into categories using exemplars derived from Belenky's (1986) work. Differing degrees of growth occurred for all three

women indicating a benefit to brief therapy and progression in development. All three women had issues dealing with conflict, control and living up to the expectations of others - particularly parents. This paper will discuss this research in light of facilitating the growth of women.

SESSION 117-1

THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL AND FAMILY FACTORS ON SEXUAL SATISFACTION.

Elina Haavio-Mannila, Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of Helsinki, Box 25, SF-00014 Helsinki, Finland

Two representative surveys on sexual life of people in Finland have been conducted. In 1971 the age range was 18-54 years, in 1992 the upper limit was 74 years. The data was collected by personal interviews. The more intimate questions were answered by the respondents in written form while the interviewer waited. The response rate in 1971 was as high as 92,9 percent, in 1992 it was 75 9 percent.The total number of respondents in 1971 was 2188; in 1992 it was 2250. The impact of generation, childhood home climate sexual values and attitudes love, sex materials, frequency of intercourse, and sex techniques on sexual satisfaction of men and women in 1992 was studied by using path analysis technique.

During the last 20 years, sexual life in Finland has become more permissive, equal, active, and satisfying especially for women. There still are numerous gender differences in sexual habits and satisfaction of men and women. Men are more liberal, active. and satisfied in sexual matters

Sexual satisfaction was connected with orgasm, many sided sex techniques, frequent intercourse, and sexual assertiveness. For women, young age and for men, use of sex materials, having a loving relationship, and considering sex important in life counted for sexual satisfaction. Liberal sex attitudes, early start of sexual life, and sexually unreserved and nonreligious childhood home were indirectly related to sexual satisfaction.

The results of this study indicate that one obstacle against gender equality in sexual life may be the low value of sexual life in women's life as a whole and women's lack of self-confidence as sexually sexually and active subjects. If sex would get a more central place in women's lives and they might trust on themselves as sexual beings, they would enjoy physical sex even more than they nowadays do.

SESSION 117-2

FILIAL PIETY IN VIETNAMESE REFUGEE FAMILIES: PERCEPTIONS OF TEN ELDERLY REFUGEES.

Mary E. Seabloom & Daniel F. Detzner, Dept. of Fam. Soc. Sci., Univ. of MN, St. Paul, MN 55108.

A central organizing priniciple in families of Southeast Asian refugees is "filial piety" which hierarchically arranges family and community members by generation and gender into a network of obligation and authority. This study uses a life history approach to define the general nature and dimensions of filial piety as perceived by ten Vietnamese refugee elders. Five dimensions of filial piety arise from the data: authority, respect, devotion, morality, and culture. Signs of change and continuity are found in its expression as families adapt to life in the United States. Tensions between tradition and aculturation are acted out. Elders continue to play key roles in their children's and grandchildren's lives.

SESSION 117-3

HUSBAND'S PARTICIPATION IN FAMILY WORK: EVIDENCE OF CHANGE IN GEORGIA, POLAND, RUSSIA, AND THE USA.

Lynda Walters, Patsy Skeen, The Univ. of Georgia; Wielislawa Warzywode-Kruszynska, Univ. of Lodz, Poland; Tatyana Gurko, Mikhail Matskovsky, Acad. of Sciences, Moscow; Shuchu.Chao, Nancy Hollett, The Univ. of Georgia; Lasha Kikaleishvili, Tbilisi, Georgia; Jerzy Krzykowski, Grazyna Lerman, Univ. of Lodz, Poland.

Models of social change suggest that variability is a sign of social change during periods of active social change. Ferree (1991) suggested the need to consider variability in husbands participation in family work, especially in families where wives work full-time. In a sample of 1,718 families in Georgia, Poland, Russia, and the USA, wives spent much more time than husbands in family work. Evidence of variability in husband participation rates was found among families where wives work full time; likewise, evidence of higher disagreement about family work was found in those groups. Greater variability and greater disagreement were found in Poland and Russia compared to Georgia and USA. Different family work tasks were associated with disagreement in different countries. Family work tasks significantly discriminated among the countries. Effects of change in gendered activities in the separate countries is discussed.

SESSION 118

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN FAMILY PROBLEM SOLVING THEORY AND RESEARCH.

Dianne K. Kieren, CFLE, Dept. of Human Ecology, 3-38 Assiniboia Hall, Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada, T6G 2E7

Participants:

David M. Klein (Dept. of Sociology, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN, 46556). *Recent Challenges to Theorizing About Family Problem Solving*

Dianne K. Kieren, CFLE (Address above). *Issues in Applying Qualitative Research Techniques for the Study of Family Problem Solving Processes.*

Martha A. Rueter, (Ctr. for Family Research in Rural Mental Health, Iowa State Univ., 2625 Northrup Drive, Suite 500, Ames, IA 50010-8296). *Antecedents of Parent-Adolescent Disagreements.*

Discussant: Ramona Marotz-Baden (Montana State Univ.)

Family problem solving theory has offered the potential of becoming a fairly general family theory because of its wide application to family issues and processes. Almost any issue can be problematic for family groups. It is also the case, however, that families are not always engaged in problem solving Sometimes, they are operating unreflectively in accordance with habituated and routinized procedures. Other times, they are just: "muddling" along with periodic difficulties. Still other times, families are coping with or managing crises. The boundaries of relevance for family problem solving research and theory are not well-drawn, and remain quite permeable.

The area of family problem solving differs from many other substantive family areas in that it has a rich and diverse theoretical base. While this foundation should have contributed to tests of the theory through the development of long-term research programs, such has not been the case. The field remains relatively uncharted, the theory unintegrated, and many of the key propositions unexplored and untested. Future research contributions will depend to some degree on

further theorizing that is aimed at manageable research questions and practical applications

This symposium is organized to begin, or at least renew, the process of linking current family problem solving theorists and researchers for coordinated exploration of traditional and newer issues about family problem solving theory, and methods of investigation. Participants will be involved in the discussion of issues identified in the papers, and how current theoretical, empirical and methodological efforts can be coordinated to enhance progress in the study of family problem solving.

SESSION 119

Working with Adolescents and Their Families in Crisis.

Anthony P. Jurich, Dept. of Human Development and Family Studies, Justin Hall, Kansas State Univ., Manhattan, KS 66506.

Jurich will review the most recent findings in the Adolescent-Family Crisis literature and discuss implications for practice as an educator and/or therapist. Emphasis will be on problems adolescents have within their families and upon family influences on today's most crucial adolescent problems (e.g. gangs, drug abuse, sexuality).

SESSION 120-1

ASSESSING TREATMENT INTEGRITY ACROSS FIVE REPLICATIONS OF A PARENT TRAINING PROGRAM.

Raymond V. Burke, Ronald W. Thompson, Penney R. Ruma, Linda F. Schuchmann, & Robert J. Martinez, Boys Town, NE 68010.

Approximately 80% of outcome studies on child and adolescent treatments fail to monitor or assess treatment integrity. This study evaluates a replication model that was designed to assess treatment integrity and outcome results for a parent training program that was replicated in Nebraska, Texas, and Florida. The model includes: (1) training for trainers, (2) monitoring of treatment implementation, and (3) assessment of program effects. Results indicate a high degree of treatment integrity and consistently positive outcomes for families despite demographic differences in participants at different locations. This replication model can be utilized with a wide variety of interventions for parents and children.

SESSION 120-2

PARENTS OF CHILDREN AT RISK: PARENT EDUCATION NEEDS AND PREFERENCES.

Arminta L. Jacobson, Univ. of North TX, Denton, TX 76203, Jo Ann Engelbrecht, CFLE, TX Woman's Univ., Denton, TX 76204.

The purpose of this study was to describe the unique parent education interests, experiences and learning preferences of parents of children at risk. The subjects were 220 parents of children at risk who responded to a survey. They recognized their need for parent education and were open to a variety of opportunities. Other than media, they perceived that all sources of information and methods of instruction would be helpful. This group indicated high interest in all but two of the 15 parenting topics listed on the survey.

SESSION 120-3

PARENTAL CONCEPTUAL CHANGE AS AN AIM AND OUTCOME OF PARENT EDUCATION: IMPLICATIONS FOR PROGRAM DESIGN AND EVALUATION AND FOR JUSTICE IN FAMILIES

Ruth G. Thomas, Family Education, 325 Vocational Education Bldg., Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108

The purpose of this study was to develop and evaluate an approach to parent education in which parental conceptual change was the educational aim and the parent outcome of interest in program evaluation. Conceptual change refers to change in beliefs and assumptions and in conceptual organization. A reflective dialogue educational approach was developed and tested in five parent education programs involving a wide range of parent education clientele. Pre- and post-in-depth interviews regarding their children, their parent-child relationships and the parenting role were conducted with parents participating in these programs and were analyzed for conceptual patterns. Comparison of pre- and post-interview data revealed change during participation in the reflective dialogue educational approach in parental perspectives toward greater sensitivity to and reciprocity with their children. Implications of these changes for justice in parent-child relationships are discussed as is the potential of parental conceptual change as an aim in parent education program design and as a parent outcome in evaluation of parent education programs.

SESSION 120-4

FAMILY INTERACTION AND ACTIVITIES AT NIGHTTIME.

Margaret H. Young, Jay D. Schvaneveldt, Dept. of Family & Human Development, Utah State Univ., Logan, UT 84322-2905.

In this study, elements underlying family interaction and activities at nighttime were examined. Data were collected from college students (n=430), and the results indicated that geographical location, house size, and perception of housing adequacy were correlated with family activities and interaction. Time spent with the family and communication were negatively related to spousal, parent/child, and sibling conflict. Children's and parents' activities and interaction varied, and nighttime activities varied from daytime activities. Television watching, reading, recreational activities, hobbies, and homework, were primarily nighttime activities for all family members.

SESSION 121

AND JUSTICE FOR ALL: PART II: FAMILIES OF COLOR IN THE UNITED STATES

Norma T. Burgess, Syracuse Univ., Dept. of Child and Family Studies, Syracuse, NY 13244.

Participants:

Philip Olson (Univ. of Missouri-Kansas City, Kansas City, MO 64110). *Public Housing Minority Families Engage the System.*

Robin Jarrett (Loyola Univ. Chicago, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, Chicago, IL) *Race, poverty, and family life among African Americans: Strategies for managing poverty and their implications for youth programs.*

Janice Lovelace (Edmonds Community Col., 20000 68th Ave West Lynnwood, WA 98036) *Hispanic Women in Families: Rural-Urban Comparisons.*

Discussant: Aaron Thompson, CFLE (Univ. of Missouri, Columbia).

This symposia examines issues of inequality as it relates to housing, access to employment and strategies used to encourage productive development among families of color in the United States. Several methodological strategies are used including quantitative and qualitative techniques as well observational strategies. Program implications are discussed.

SESSION 122-1

CORRELATIONS OF ALCOHOL USE DURING ADOLESCENCE WITH SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC AND FAMILY VARIABLES.

Byron W. Lindholm, H. Wallace Goddard, Connie J. Salts, Fam. & Ch. Dev., Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL 36849, Stephen F. Duncan, Hlth. & Hum. Dev., Montana St. Univ., Bozeman, MT 59717.

Data on alcohol use and sociodemographic and family variables were obtained from 3248 mostly black junior and senior high school students using a general information questionnaire and the Family Environment Scale. Stepwise multiple regression indicated that alcohol use was higher for older, male, and white subjects who reported lower cohesion, expressiveness, and moral-religious emphasis and higher conflict in families.

SESSION 122-2

SELF-CONCEPT AND THERAPEUTIC EXPERIENCES OF ADULT DAUGHTERS OF ALCOHOLICS.

Mary O. Vail, Nashua School System, Nashua, NH 03060, Kristine M. Baber, Dept. of Family Studies, Univ. of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824.

This study investigated self-concept and therapuetic experiences among 114 women. The sample consisted of three groups of women aged 21-58. Daughters of alcoholics in therapy, ADOAs not in therapy, and daughters of nonalcoholics were compared using the Children of Alcoholics Screening Test, the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale, and a background questionnaire. Although there were no significant demographic or background differences among the three groups, ADOAs in therapy had lower self-concept scores than women in the other two groups.

SESSION 122-3

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT AND ALCOHOL ABUSE: IS THERE A RELATIONSHIP?

Elizabeth B. Robertson, Family Economics Research Group, ARS, USDA, Hyattsville, MD 20782.

Employment outside the home has been shown to be positively associated with the well-being of women. Those who work exhibit better mental and physical health than those who do not work. This study extends this finding by examining the relationship between work, parental status, and excessive alcohol consumption using a subsample of a representative national sample, the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. The subsample consists of 875 married women living in U.S. nonmetropolitan areas. A series of probit was used to determine the probability of excessive drinking among women classified into six groups on the basis of work (full-, part-time, self-reported housemaker) and parental (minor children, no minor children) status. Education and age were controlled. Women in the full-time/no minor children group were the most likely and those in homemaker/no minor children group the least likely to have drunk excessively than those with no minor children. Demographic differences among groups and implications are presented.

SESSION 123

DIVORCE AND JUSTICE FOR FAMILY SYSTEMS: MEDIATION AND BEYOND.

Bernita Quoss, CFLE, Univ. of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071; Deborah Gentry, CFLE, Illinois State Univ., Normal, IL

Participants:

Marilyn McKnight, Erikson Mediation Inst., Minneapolis, MN 55431

Judge Mary Davidson, Hennepin County District Court, Minneapolis, MN 55487

Vanessa Summerfield, J.D., Graduate Research Assistant, Univ. of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82070.

Discussants: Constance Ahrons, Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles 90089-2539. Kathryn Rettig, Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul. MN 55108.

The problematic nature of justice in divorce settlements has stimulated development of alternative approaches. This symposia presents information concerning established and emerging alternatives: mediation, judicial case management, and parenting classes for divorcing couples. Justice is examined in relation to child support and to contradictions between "the best interests of the child" versus the continuity of family and parental systems.

SESSION 125

TALES FROM FEMINIST TEACHERS: SHARING EXPERIENCES AND TECHNIQUES.

Donna L. Sollie & Pamela B. Lerner, Fam. & Child Dev. Auburn Univ., AL 36849.

Family studies has witnessed an upsurge of courses that incorporate feminist teaching styles and address issues of race, is to gender, sexual orientation, and class diversity. Goals of the feminist classroom generally include breaking down patriarchal oppression of women and other underrepresented peoples while preparing students for the reality of American family life. Various teaching techniques have been identified for use in feminist classrooms. While some teachers have implemented these techniques with relative success, others have experienced student resistance and conflict in the classroom. The purpose of these teaching round tables provide opportunities foreducators to meet with teachers who have applied feminist pedagogy in the classroom. Participants will select three roundtables from the twelve offered during the session so as to maximize opportunities for sharing teaching strategies.

SESSION 126

NCFR PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: AMERICAN FAMILIES: MOVING TOWARD A MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Harriette Pipes McAdoo, Fam. & Child Ecology Dept., Morrill Hall, Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI 48824-1030.

We are rapidly moving towards a multicultural and demographically diverse society. Those of us in the family field will need to gain this new knowledge and adress the implications of this new reality. Alterations are ocurring in response to the present economic conditions and the movements of persons of color. Demographic changes for each ethnic group of color are presented and the reasons for the dramatic increases: immigration, younger parents, and larger

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families. There are changes that will need to be studied, if we are to be in positions to address the challenges that will come from this modified society. As an organization NCFR will attempt to celebrate the diversity of all families that we will have in our multicultural society.

SESSION 130

STUDENT/NEW PROFESSIONALS SKILLS EXCHANGE - TIPS FOR GETTING FUNDING

Norah Keating, 3-38 Assiniboia Hall, Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada T6G 2E7.

This session is specifically designed to discuss the needs of students and new professionals. Dr. Keating will give tips for getting funding, based on her personal experiences. Suggestions will be given on how to begin the process, sources for finding funds, how to fill out the application, and record-keeping once funding has been received.

SESSION 131

HOW TO WRITE FOR NCFR JOURNALS

Marilyn Coleman, CFLE, and Mark Fine, Stanley Hall, Univ. of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO 65211, and Patricia Voydanoff, Ctr. for the Family, Univ. of Dayton, Dayton, OH 45469.

Writing in professional journals is a part of the academic world. This session is designed for those who would like to submit articles for the *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, *Family Relations*, or *Journal of Family Issues*. The journal editors will give suggestions for writing, and describe the review process.

SESSION 134

TOWARD NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN CONSTRUCTIONIST THINKING ABOUT THE FAMILY: QUESTIONING JABER GUBRIUM AND JAMES HOLSTEIN.

Paul C. Rosenblatt, Family Social Science, Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108.

Participants:

Jaber F. Gubrium, Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

James A. Holstein, Dept. of Social and Cultural Studies, Marquette Univ., Milwaukee, WI 53233.

Lucy Rose Fischer, Group Health Foundation, 3105 E. 80th St., Bloomington, MN 55440-1309.

Ralph LaRossa, Dept. of Sociology, Georgia State Univ., Atlanta, GA 30303.

Gubrium and Holstein are at the forefront of social constructionist family theorists, questioning how family scholars understand "family," illuminating the constructionist processes practitioners use, and showing the ways that all conceptual categories for families and processes of knowing families involve interpretation and social construction, are language dependent, and are open to radical revision when circumstances change. With the goals of revealing possibilities for new developments in constructionist theory, research, and practice, the panelists will question Gubrium and Holstein about constructionist thought processes, the assumptions of constructionism, and the limits of constructionist applications.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1994

SESSION 203

INNOVATIVE PARENTING EDUCATION: STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTING AN EMERGING PARADIGM.

JoAnn D. Engelbrecht, CFLE, Lillian C. Chenoweth, and Jennifer L. Martin, Texas Woman's Univ., P. O. Box 23029, Denton, TX 76204.

The purpose of this workshop is to share teaching strategies for implementation in parenting education as well as other family life education settings. The content is based on the National Extension Parent Education Model of Critical Parenting Practices. The session is appropriate for both new professionals and experienced family life educators. Features include a discussion of effective teaching and adult learners and involves participants in four experiential learning activities directly related to the National Extension Parent Education Model. The four techniques--analysis of cartoons, debates, attitudinal scales, and use of children's literature-demonstrate teaching strategies for educating parents about parental care for self, child guidance, nurturance, and motivation of children. These four techniques exemplify the characteristics of effective teaching: variety, realism, active participation, and critical thinking. The techniques bring realism into contact with family theory.

SESSION 204

AND JUSTICE FOR ALL - PART III--SCHOOLS ON THE WIND RIVER RESERVATION: UNIQUE CHALLENGES FACING CHILDREN FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS.

Duncan Perrote, Wind River Extension Program, P.O. Box 248, Ft. Washakie, WY 82514.

Participants:

Kathryn Ferris. (Title V, Ft. Washakie School, Ft. Washakie, WY 82514). *Is racism a factor impacting school performance?*

Vincent Blake, (Home School Coordinator, Arapahoe School, Arapahoe, WY (82510) *The effects of family violence on children: The extended family--hidden strength or hidden danger?*

Bob Rowan, (Wyoming Indian High School, Ethete, WY 82520). *Are gifted children lost while we focus on survival needs of children in dysfunctional families?*

Discussant: Jim Beck, Arapahoe School, Arapahoe, WY 82510.

This symposium will examine how schools and children on the reservation are impacted by racism and family violence. Specific area to be covered are: extended family structure of Northern Arapaho and Eastern Shoshone and its impact on schooling, domestic violence and retention of students.

SESSION 205-1

DIFFERENCES IN PUBLICATION RATES OF MALE AND FEMALE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY STUDIES FACULTY: THEMES AND HYPOTHESES GENERATED FROM THE CAREER DEVELOPMENT SURVEY.

Marilyn R. Bradbard, Dept. of Fam. and Child Dev., Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL 36849, Richard C. Endsley, Dept. Child and Fam. Dev., Univ. of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602

Based on data obtained in an earlier phase of the Career Development Survey that male HDFS faculty regardless of rank, publish significantly more refereed journal articles than do females, open-ended comments from 44 HDFS faculty representing 26 graduate

programs were analyzed in order to generate hypotheses about why these publication differences exist. An analysis of the comments resulted in eight themes that could potentially account for these gender differences: competing role demands, mentoring relationships, socialization histories, contemporaneous work assignments, career paths, individual differences, department politics, and private life. Implications for future research based on these themes will be discussed. Additionally, implications for the professional socialization of graduate students and young professionals will be explored.

SESSION 205-2

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY DIVERSITY WITHIN THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON FAMILY RELATIONS.

Bron B. Ingoldsby, CFLE, Family Science, Ricks Col., Rexburg, ID 83460. Gary L. Bowen, Social Work, Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 25599.

Professional diversity is a key feature of the National Council on Family Relations. Based on the 1991 NCFR membership survey, this article compares the profiles, attitudes and nature of participation of members from four professional groups: Marriage and Family Therapy, Family Science, Sociology, and Home Economics. Family Scientists are the only one of the four groups in which the majority of members identify NCFR as their primary organization. They are also more likely than are members from the other groups to feel positive about their membership in the NCFR. The future viability and effectiveness of NCFR as an organization may depend on greater understanding and recognition of differences in the attitudes and priorities of its membership base.

SESSION 205-3

PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE IN ACTION: CHOOSING A TEXTBOOK FOR AN UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH METHODS COURSE

Shelley M. MacDermid and Christy Haug, Child Dev. and Family Studies, Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN 47907.

This paper documents a systematic process of reviewing textbooks for an undergraduate research methods course. Important selection criteria identified from scholarly literature included: (1) Overt articulation of connections among epistemology, theory, research, and practice; (2) Acknowledgement of multiple epistemologies; (3) Careful attention to research quality and integrity; and (4) Enhancement of the connectedness and empowerment of learners. Analyses of several texts revealed that no one book satisfied all relevant criteria; suggestions for making the best possible choice given an individual instructor's situation are offered.

SESSION 206-1

THE FORGOTTEN MANY: WOMEN AND HIV.

Judy A. Kimberly, Dept. of HDFS, Julianne M. Serovich, Dept. of HDFS, Texas Tech Univ., Lubbock, TX 79409, & Kathryn Greene, Dept. of Comm., East Carolina Univ., Greenville, NC 27858.

Estimates of the incidence of HIV-infection among women project that this group will be the fastest growing among the population infected with HIV. Given this trend, however, little is known or understood about women's disclosure processes when they are HIV-infected. This qualitative study investigated the disclosure processes of five HIV-positive women and assessed the factors contributing to their decisions to disclose or not to disclose their HIV status information. Data were analyzed using grounded theory principles, resulting in several predictors for disclosure shared by these women (e.g., emotional needs, informational needs, a sense of obligation to various family members, and sense of self-acceptance), as well as reasons for not disclosing (e.g., fear of rejection, not knowing how to disclose, limitations of possible recipients of information, and issues of personal privacy). Future research needs for therapists, social workers, public health officials and policy makers struggling to balance women's well-being with personal privacy are delineated.

SESSION 206-2

"RISKING THE FUTURE?" THE LIFE-COURSE OF (FORMER) TEENAGE MOTHERS

Lee Smith Battle, Sch. of Nursing, St. Louis Univ., St. Louis, MO 63104.

A hermeneutic study was designed to investigate (former) teenage mothers' self-understandings of identity using a narrative approach. The sample consisted of 13 of 16 young mothers who were first interviewed four years ago (Time 1) following the birth of their first child. For the present study (Time 2), life history accounts and stories of meaningful and difficult situations were elicited during two in-depth interviews. Interviews were tape recorded and transcribed verbatim and treated as a meaningful text.

This paper describes how the original participants interpreted the life-course and (re)appraised past, present and future over the intervening 4 years. Paradigm cases are presented to illustrate turning points, contradictions, changes and continuities in young women's self-understandings of identity and development. The findings illustrate and extend a narrative conception of the life-course that captures the social realities and contradictions of young women's lives.

SESSION 206-3

LESBIAN MOTHER CUSTODY CASES AND FUTURE HARM: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

Philip D. Holley, Dept. of Social Sciences, Southwestern Oklahoma State Univ., Weatherford, OK 73096.

The paper focuses on child custody cases involving lesbian mothers, in which the father is seeking custody in those states where the mother is not automatically presumed unfit. Despite the legal requirement of a nexus, that is, a demonstration of harm to the children from the mother's lesbianism in order for the father to be granted custody, these cases often center in on the mother's lifestyle and wild speculation about its impact on the children in the future. Two Oklahoma cases are examined with regard to evidence of future harm from "social prejudice and religious intolerance." Future harm is examined through the research on lesbian mothers, the literature dealing with children's adjustment to divorce, and the means by which the father's case is constructed. It is suggested that the focus on future harm is speculative and harmful to lesbian mothers who are otherwise fit parents. Finally, a strategy for constructing the mother's case is presented.

SESSION 206-4

A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY OF WOMEN SURVIVORS OF CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE.

Ann M. Hemingson, Berna J. Skrypnek, Dept. of Human Ecology, Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, AB T6G 2E7.

Utilizing feminist ideology and phenomenology as the mode of inquiry, nine women who experienced intrafamilial childhood sexual abuse were asked to tell their stories. Transcripts of women's stories were read and reread to describe the essence of women's experience and to identify emergent themes. Two important themes emerged from the women's stories: the experience of being a survivor and the experience of victimization. The experience of being a survivor involved a process of gaining an awareness of the abuse, accepting the truth of the sexual abuse, making connections between the abuse and feelings and behaviors previously not understood, and moving on. Individual ways women moved on from the abuse included constructing meaning from the experience, stopping intergenerational abuse in one's family, and committing to a process of personal healing. The experience of victimization included a number of subthemes or experiences: objectification >as a child, experience of loss, and experience of negative effects or symptoms of the abuse. The importance of allowing women to describe their lived experience in its wholeness is discussed. This approach allowed the experience of being a survivor to emerge.

SESSION 207-1

LEGAL SYSTEMS, FAMILY SYSTEMS AND THE SENSE OF JUSTICE.

Klaus A. Ziegert, Dept. of Jurisprudence, Univ. of Sydney, Sydney 2000, Australia.

The paper takes issue with focussing on moral development in families in order to explain and foster the operation of the sense of justice in families. Rather than looking here to moral philosophy, family researchers should join sociolegal research. In combining approaches of sociolegal research and family research, a comparative study on families in Australia and Sweden, administering semi-structured interviews, was conducted. The findings show that families are not devoid of holding values but that they are "locked in" in structural contexts which restrict them to operate values more or less effectively. Distinctive differences in legal style between Australia (AngloAmerican common law) and Sweden (Nordic European "civil law") contribute significantly to different structural contexts in which family coping is allowed to operate values more effectively (Sweden) or less effectively (Australia). These findings suggest a closer look at the American legal system for explaining increase in c rime, "lawlessness" and "loss" of family values in U.S. society.

SESSION 207-2

ASSESSING EFFECTIVENESS OF REFUGEE SPONSORSHIP PROGRAMS ON REFUGEE ADJUSTMENT.

Phyllis J. Johnson, Family & Nutritional Sciences, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6T 1Z4

Canada's unique program of refugee sponsorship (private and government) was first used in resettling the Vietnamese Boat People. The initial and longer term effectiveness of type of sponsorship was assessed with longitudinal data obtained in 1982, 1984 and 1992-93. Retention rate was 48%; the re-interviewed are representative of the original sample. The two approaches were compared on types of help available (instrumental, supportive, and orientation to new society) and initial and longer term resettlement outcomes (employment, English fluency, and knowledge about Canada). Differences in type of help favored private sponsorship. For privatesponsored, assistance with social and cultural orientation has continued throughout their time in Canada. In spite of some differences in types and duration of help offered, the sponsorship groups differed on only one of the resettlement outcomes (knowledge about Canada). Both sponsors were equally effective in resettlement.

SESSION 207-3

FAMILIES AND JUSTICE IN A REUNIFIED GERMANY.

Eileen Trzcinski, Cornell Univ., Consumer Economics and Housing, Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853.

The process of reunification in Germany has been marked by a large-scale redistribution of jobs, incomes and individual life chances. Since reunification, the number of employees in the former East Germany has fallen from 10 million to 6 million. This paper reports on the processes by which the costs of reunification have been allocated across different groups-particularly across families with differing structures and across the life cycle. The paper explores the mechanisms by which employed women with children have attempted to participate in the decisions that have affected labor market restructuring. It also explores the implications of a theory of justice that permits the design of policies that are based on a theory of family structure and behavior that runs counter to the lives of the affected families.

SESSION 207-4

CORPORATE CULTURE AND MEN'S USAGE OF FAMILY LEAVE BENEFITS IN SWEDEN.

Linda Haas, Dept. of Soc., Indiana Univ., Indianapolis, IN 46202; Philip Hwang, Dept. of Psych., Univ. of Goteborg, Sweden.

The 1993 Family and Medical Leave Act gave many parents the right to stay home from work to care for babies or ill children. Few observers expect that men will take advantage of this new law, assuming that families cannot afford for men to take unpaid leave, or that men are not interested in participating in child care. This paper examines how corporate culture affects men's likelihood of using government-mandated family leave benefits which would enhance their involvement in child care.

The setting for the research is Sweden, which granted men family leave benefits (e.g., paid parental leave, paid time off for sick children and a reduced work week) as early as 1974 Findings from a 1993 survey of the largest Swedish corporations (N=200) were used to examine four hypotheses, all of which were supported. Men's usage of family leave benefits was found to be higher in companies where (1) the culture was based less on traditional masculine and more on traditional feminine values, (2) there was a commitment to equal employment opportunities for women, (3) formal support mechanisms for men taking advantage of benefits were in place, and (4) informal support was present The results are used to discuss how business practices can change to accommodate men's growing interest in active fatherhood.

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SESSION 208-1

ABUSED ABUSERS: SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION OF MALE AND FEMALE PERPETRATORS WHEN THEY THEMSELVES WERE CHILDREN.

Craig M. Allen, HDFS Dept., Iowa St. Univ., Ames, IA 50011-1120.

Less attention has been paid to the sexual abuse that child sexual abusers may have experienced in their own childhoods than to the abuse they have perpetrated. However, reports of not only male but female perpetrated incest are appearing more frequently in the literature on adolescent and adult offenders. The purpose of this study is to compare patterns of male and female perpetrated abuse that abusers experienced during their own childhoods.

Findings from a study of 65 female and 75 male child sexual abusers show that female-perpetrated incest may occur more frequently than is commonly believed. Childhood sexual abuse experiences of victimized male and female abusers are discussed, including differences in types of abuse experienced, and in age, gender, and family relationships of abuser-victims and their offenders. Factors which contribute to the resistance of many professionals in recognizing female perpetrators are also presented.

SESSION 208-2

RESILIENCE IN ADULT WOMEN SURVIVORS OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE.

Batya Hyman, and Linda Meyer Williams, Family Research Lab, Univ of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824.

The predictors of resilient functioning in survivors are examined in the first longitudinal study of the long-term consequences of CSA. The sample (N= 136) was interviewed in 1973 and again in 1990. The majority of the sample, ages 18-31, is African-American (86%). Data were collected regarding the abuse, their responses, and their functioning in several important spheres. The dilemmas inherent in creating a measure of resilience are explored. The five domains of our resilience scale are discussed: psychological well-being, good health, successful interpersonal relationships, the absence of criminal justice involvement, and economic well-being. The factors associated with resilience in CSA survivors, such as having parents who do not abuse substances and completing high school, are discussed. Multivariate analyses of the aspects of the woman's personality, family of origin, abusive experience, support systems, and subsequent accomplishments which aid in the development of resilience are presented. The implications for further research and policy are examined.

SESSION 208-3

PRIOR ABUSE, ASSORTIVE MATING AND DEPRESSION: TRACING THE EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL ABUSE ON WOMEN'S MENTAL HEALTH.

Stacy J. Rodgers, Dept. of Soc., Danny R. Hoyt, Dept. of Soc. & Ctr. for Fam. Res. in Rural Mental Health, Kristin Y. Mack, Dept. of Soc., Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA 50011.

Longitudinal data are used to assess both the direct and indirect effects of exposure to physical assault and personal abuse across the life course on contemporary depressive symptoms. The study uses data from 578 married female respondents. The findings show that experiences of personal or sexual abuse that occurred at least five years prior to the initial interview demonstrate a significant direct effect on depressive symptoms. In contrast, having been the victim of physical assault as a youth has an indirect effect on depressive symptoms through its influence on spouse hostility. These results are discussed within an assertive mating context, which suggests that women who grow up in an environment of family violence tend to associate with and marry men from similar backgrounds. The findings support the work of others who suggest the importance of studying variations in the effects of different forms of victimization.

SESSION 208-4

A TEST OF THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

Ronald L. Simons, Dept. of Soc., Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA 50011.

Analyses based on panel data from 400 families showed that the relationship between childhood exposure to harsh parenting and adult violence toward children or a spouse was mediated by the extent to which parents displayed an antisocial orientation. Further, marital violence was related to aggression toward children but this relationship was eliminated when the effect of persistent, extrafamilial deviant behavior was controlled, suggesting that the two phenomena are correlated because each is a reflection of an underlying antisocial behavior trait. These findings are consistent with criminological theories that view deviant behavior of all sorts as rooted in a general antisocial orientation acquired in childhood largely as a result of ineffective parenting.

SESSION 209

THE MANAGED CARE REVOLUTION: SCOPE, IMPACT AND CONSEQUENCES FOR THE AMERICAN HEALTHCARE SYSTEM.

Moderator: William J. Doherty, Fam. Soc. Science Dept., McNeal Hall, Univ. of Minnesota, 1985 Buford Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108.

Panel:

Representative Lee Greenfield, Minnesota Legislature, Capitol, St. Paul, MN; Barbara Nerness, Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Health Delivery Systems, Minnesota Dept. of Health, Minneapolis, MN 55454; Patricia Langley, Consultant, System Reform and Family Policy, Washington, DC.

This panel is sponsored by the NCFR Public Policy, and the Family and Health and Family Policy Section. William Doherty will present an introductory background on how medicine in America is changing or needs to be changing and how this relates to the well-being of families. Following this Representative Lee Greenfield will talk about the political and practical challenges in redesigning Minnesota's healthcare system and the outcomes for families served by the system. Barbara Nerness follows with a discussion of how Minnesota's three sectors -- nonprofit, forprofit and public are adapting to support the changes required under managed care. She will talk about what kind of collaboratives are needed, the changes in technology, and what does service integration really mean. Patricia Langley will present a summary overview of national managed care trends as they have been evolving for over a decade in response to employer resistance to increasing costs.

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SESSION 210

JUSTICE BETWEEN SPOUSES UPON DIVORCE

Carol Rogerson, Assoc. Prof. of Law, Univ. of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Rogerson will speak about legal conceptions of justice in families by focusing on the law's treatment of claims between spouses in cases of marriage breakdown and divorce. She will deal with the challenges of applying concepts of justice in intimate settings and the competing understandings of the nature of spousal relationships reflected in contemporary legal practice. Her talk will focus in particular on debates about the role of fault in matrimonial law and the nature of the economic entitlements between spouses upon divorce.

SESSION 212

EXCITEMENT AND CHALLENGE: CAREER OPPORTUNITIES FOR FAMILY PROFESSIONALS

Shirley Baugher (Dean, Col. of Hum. Ecol., Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68510) *Extension and Academic Options.*

Joan K. Comeau, CFLE (Family Information Services, 12565 Jefferson St. NE, Minneapolis, MN 55434) *Options as an Entrepreneur.*

Robert Keim, CFLE (Northern Illinois Univ., Dept. of Human and Family Resources, DeKalb, IL 60115) *Options in Non-Profit and Community Settings.*

Pamela A. Monroe (Sch. of Human Ecology, Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge, LA 70803) *Potential in the Government/Policy Arena.*

This is another in the series of sessions designed to give practical help in issues facing students who are about to graduate, and new professionals trying to become established in the field. The panelists have been working in the family field in different settings: Academic and extension, owner of a private business designed to bring information to families and professionals, in non-profit or community settings, and working within the government and policy. They will talk about their experiences and give suggestions to those in the audience.

SESSION 216

HOW TO BECOME A CERTIFIED FAMILY LIFE EDUCATOR

Dawn Cassidy, NCFR Certification Director, 3989 Central Ave. NE, Suite 550, Minneapolis, MN 55421

NCFR has a Certified Family Life Educator program that is designed for family professionals. Dawn Cassidy will talk about the benefits of becoming certified. She will then discuss the steps for filling out the application form, the review process, and costs for initial certification and renewal. A brief overview of the ten substance areas included in the application will be given. There will be time for questions.

SESSION 217-1

ARE FAMILY MEMBERS REALLY ALIKE? A LOOK AT MORAL REASONING, POLITICAL ORIENTATIONS, AND RELIGIOUS ORIENTATIONS.

John A. Addleman, Behavioral Science Dept., Messiah Col., Grantham, PA 17027.

This study investigated the relationship between parents and their children with respect to moral reasoning, political orientations, and religious orientations. Ninety college freshmen (49 female and 41 male) and 83 college seniors (44 female and 39 male) from a Christian liberal arts college in the Middle Atlantic states and their biological parents were randomly selected as subjects. Levels of moral reasoning were measured by the Defining Issues Test (Rest, 1986). Pearson product moment correlations showed significant relationships between two of the family dyads on their levels of moral reasoning, between all of the family dyads on their perceptions of their political beliefs, and between three of the family dyads on their perceptions of their religious beliefs. Chi-squared analyses found that each of the family dyads showed stronger relationships than would be expected by chance alone on their political affiliations. The family members' religious affiliations ranged in agreement from 96.8 % to 100 %. Various explanations for the findings are suggested and future research is discussed.

SESSION 217-2

FINANCING LONG TERM CARE: ISSUES OF PROCEDURAL JUSTICE FOR FAMILIES.

Monica S. Frazer, Marlene S. Stum, U of MN, Dept. Fam. Soc. Sci., 1985 Buford Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108.

Financing long term care has emerged as a major political and social issue in the U.S. The existing 'patchwork' system has proven to be costly in many ways to the chronically in, their families and the bureaucracies involved. This study addresses the need for quality research to guide discussion and formation of policy regarding the financing of long texm care. A multimethod approach utilizes indepth interviews and survey techniques with families and professionals from various industries who provide financial advice and services to families. From a Procedural Justice perspective, this study examined the perception of justice in financing options and the role of government from the family's point of view. What are the issues of justice for families who must finance long term care? What are their perceptions about the role of government, the effectiveness of existing policy options, and the costs and payment of long term care? What decision making processes, roles and rules operate within these families? What values and attitudes influence family members and the professionals when making these decisions? Discussion will center on knowledge gained and implications for policy and health care reform.

SESSION 217-3

"WHY ME? WHY US?" LOSS IN AN UNJUST WORLD.

Kathleen R. Gilbert, Dept. of Applied Health Sci., Indiana Univ., Bloomington, IN 47405.

In Lerner's just world theory, a causal link exists between what people do and what then happens to them. The loss of a loved one then results in questions about beliefs that can compromise one's entire belief structure. At the same time, one needs a stable, trustworthy reality where "Why me?" questions are answered. The family also is affected as members try to make sense of the loss partly

by confirming it with other family members.

This paper examines grief of 54 married couples after infant or pregnancy loss, their efforts to find some reason for the loss and to regain a sense of fairness and balance in their lives, the process they described in their attempts to answer these questions, and the ways in which their efforts affected their relationship. As individuals: a progression from "the worst thing that could happen" through to more positive outlook. In the context of the couple, differing grieving styles often conflicted and complicated the relationship between partners. Their unique subjective losses, the progression each went through in their grieving, the approach taken, whether they saw it as a negative or positive event, the question of fault and/or responsibility were factors.

SESSION 217-4

RELATIONAL AND SOCIETAL CONTEXTS OF JUSTICE IN FAMILIES.

Brian Jory, Dept. of Family & Consumer Sciences, Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68583, Cassandra Greer, Education Dept., St. Louis Univ., St. Louis, MO 63103.

From a constructionist viewpoint, justice in families is framed within the context of societal situations & meanings (equity, equality, care) and within the context of motivations in family relationships (empathic identification, cooperation, competition.) Only recently have researchers conceptualized justice within the context of family relationships or societal meanings (Jory & Greer, forthcoming).

40 families were videotaped as they engaged in a conflict/cooperation task about the fair division of points between them. The tapes were transcribed and analyzed (utilizing a motion-sensitive analyzer) using the grounded theory method. The study yielded four narrative scenarios which describe the construction of justice: 1) Patriarchal scenarios, 2) Cooperative scenarios, 3) Competitive scenarios, and 4) Parenting Scenarios. The implications of each is discussed.

Little is known about how families construct justice or how these processes are transmitted between parents and children. While these scenarios are not exhaustive, they provide a partial framework to study the intergenerational transmission within families of values related to justice and fairness.

SESSION 217-5

CAN WE TEACH VALUES AND VALUING TO OUR PEERS?

Shirley L. Barber, CFLE, Univ. of Minnesota, Minnesota Ext. Service, Ramsey County, 2020 White Bear Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55109-3795, and Diane H. Corrin, Univ. of Minnesota, Minnesota Ext. Service, Hennepin County, 1525 Glenwood Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55405-1264.

The values one holds shapes practice. Family Life Educators relating to individuals and families, youth and adults, come to the teaching setting from a position of values, known or unknown. No educator or learner is value-free. Recognizing one's abilities regarding values and valuing is critical to maximize one's effectiveness. How is this taught? How is this learned? Tools and activities will be shared to facilitate experiential learning in peer teaching settings. Materials provided do not teach values as such but, rather, examine how one processes, dialogues, and does critical reflection in decision making with the ultimate goal of being an ethical, responsible educator and citizen

SESSION 217-6

ETHICS, LEGALITIES, PROFESSIONALISM AND THE PROFESSOR.

Steven M. Harris, Marriage and Family Therapy program, Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, NY 13244.

Document analysis of syllabi (n=33) was employed to discover what is being taught in ethics courses accredited by the American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy (AAMFT). This poster will present results regarding: course descriptions, objectives, papers, assignments, grading and participation, and the texts used in these courses. Results suggest that the following three areas are being taught, to some degree, by most programs: professional development, legal understanding and ethical decision making. The AAMFT's Commission on Accreditation (COA) specifically requires these to be taught. One additional finding was that most programs included a "fourth" area of interest, which was represented in more detail than the three other areas. For example, one syllabus focused on the moral issues in family therapy, another focused on feminist issues, still another outlined a dedication to malpractice issues. This research suggests that what is being taught in these programs is not necessarily what the commission requires as much as what the professor feels is important. The professor's world view seems to have a greater influence on what is being taught than the COA.

SESSION 217-7

THE OUTLOOK OF CHILDREN AND MOTHERS ON THEIR HIGH-RISK NEIGHBORHOOD.

Heather Doyle and Julia A. Malia, Ph.D., Dept. of Child and Family Studies, The Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996.

Thirty African American children living in low-income public housing developments were interviewed about their perceptions of their neighborhood and about how they think their mother percieves their neighborhood. Analysis revealed that these children believe their outlook on their neighborhood is the same as their mother's perception of the neighborhood. Five major themes emerged from the interviews. They included discussions of frequent gun shootings/killings, drug dealers, reckless driving, broken glass and trash being present in their yards and a desire to move to another neighborhood. Specific quotes were extracted from the interviews to support the themes.

The results from the second part of the study in which the mothers are interviewed will be compared to the children's interviews reported here. Implications for interventions based on the children's interviews focus on the need for recognizing the positive and addressing the negative aspects of the neighborhoods as described by their residents.

SESSION 217-8

EXPLORING THE ROLE OF NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXT: THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TYPOLOGY TO ASSESS NEIGHBORHOOD QUALITY

Cynthia Merriwether-de Vries, Dept. Human Dev. & Fam. Studies; Linda M. Burton, Dept. of Human Dev. & Fam. Studies/Population Research Inst., The Pennsylvania State Univ., 105 South Henderson Bldg., University Park, PA 16802

The purpose of this paper is twofold. First, it provides a description of how a neighborhood quality typology is constructed, including the theoretical grounding and methodological strategy employed. Second, it demonstrates how neighborhood quality

typologies can be used to examine depressive symptomatology among urban adolescents. Implications for future research are discussed.

SESSION 217-9

THE AVAILABILITY AND IMPORTANCE OF DENOMINATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES AS PERCEIVED BY CLERGY HUSBANDS AND THEIR WIVES.

Lane Morris, Priscilla Blanton, David Yarbrough. Dept. of Child and Family Studies, Univ. of Tenn., Knoxville, TN 37996.

The purpose of this study was to examine the perceptions of 136 randomly sampled clergy husbands and their non-clergy wives regarding the availability and importance of support services provided by their sponsoring denomination. Husbands and wives each completed the Denominational Support Services Checklist (DISC) and The Importance of the Denominational Support Service (IDES). Both the DSSC and IDSS contain 21 support services that are divided into four areas of support. Findings indicated that a majority of clergy and their wives perceived that their sponsoring denominations were not making available those services that they perceived were most important. Additionally, differences in reports of availability and importance by gender indicated that some denominations may not be providing support services that enhance the quality of life for the entire clergy family system. Recommendations are made to guide denominations in providing support services for clergy families.

SESSION 217-10

A COMPARISON OF PERCEPTION OF STRESS IN MINISTERS AND MINISTERS' SPOUSES.

Diane L. Ostrander, CFLE, Human Dev., Consumer & Family Sci., S. Dakota State Univ., Brookings, SD 57007, Carolyn S. Henry, CFLE, and David G. Fournier, Family Relations & Child Dev., Oklahoma State Univ., Stillwater, OK 74078.

Ministers' families experience a variety of stressors common to other families but also encounter stressors directly related to the ministerial role. This study used mail surveys with 248 ministers and spouses from 5 denominations to determine whether ministers' or spouses' perceptions of stress related to the ministerial occupation and its interface with the ministerial family were significantly greater. Income, mobility and denominational affiliation differences were also tested. Results showed that ministers' spouses had higher perceived levels of stress. Income levels, number of moves & denominational affiliation were not significant. Implications & needed future research are discussed.

SESSION 217-12

A PROPOSED MODEL OF MARITAL SATISFACTION IN DUAL-EARNER FAMILIES

Jennifer A. Hollister, B. Kay Pasley, Dept. of Human Dev./ Fam. Studies, Univ. of NC-Greensboro, NC 27412.

The study used data from the NSFH to assess a Model to explain how perception of fairness of the division of household labor mediates the relationship between gender role beliefs and marital satisfaction in dual-earner families. Subjects were married to first spouse, had children under 18 in the home, and both spouses were employed full-time (n=354). The model examined the relative contributions of: gender role identity, gender role congruence, fairness regarding chores, and fairness regarding child care on marital satisfaction. The study found that men's marital satisfaction is most influenced by perceived fairness about child care rather than by gender role beliefs. For women, perceived fairness about chores and child care were associated with marital satisfaction. Also, gender role belief was the strongest predictor of marital satisfaction. Gender role congruence gains strength as mediated by perceived fairness regarding child care and household chores for women.

SESSION 217-13

REPLICATION OF THE IMPACT OF COMPRESSED WORK WEEK ON ROLE STRAIN, FAMILY MANAGEMENT, AND FAMILY INTERACTION TIME

Ruth Sather Sorenson, Dept. of Sociology, Augustana Col., Sioux Falls, SD 57197

This study is a replication of 1983 research (Sorenson, 1983) which investigated the impact of compressed work week on role strain, family management, and family interaction time for dual-career and single-parent families. Nurses who worked full-time on the 12-hour shift and had children under 18 living at home completed questionnaires Instruments used were the Job-Family Role Strain Scale and the Job-Family Management Scale (Bohen and Viveros-Long, 1981). The original data were gathered in 1983 (n=179) when the hospital had just adopted a 12-hour 3-day work schedule. In 1993 data were gathered at the same hospital using the same instruments (n=152) The level of satisfaction with the 12-hour shift was almost as high in 1993 as in the original study In 1993, 85.5% of respondents said they would recommend the shift to others, compared to 88.8% in 1983. Having additional days off to spend time with their families and to organize their households continued to be the best aspect of the schedule.

SESSION 217-14

THE EFFECTS OF WORK SCHEDULE AND CHILD CARE OPTIONS ON MARITAL HAPPINESS.

Robert C. Tuttle, Dept. of Soc., Wilkes Univ., Wilkes-Barre, PA 18766.

The National Survey of Families and Households is used to investigate the effects of work schedules and child care options on marital happiness. Dual earner families with preschool aged children were examined. In twenty percent of these families, fathers were primary caregivers of children while mothers worked, and the family had a shift worker present. However, the results do not support the main hypothesis that families in this situation would have lower marital happiness. Implications of these results are discussed.

SESSION 217-15

THE COMPOSITION AND CONSEQUENCES OF EQUITY SURROUNDING THE DIVISION OF CHILDREARING LABOR IN DUAL-EARNER FAMILIES.

Johnna C. Darragh, Dept. of Human Development and Family Studies, Univ. of IL, Urbana, IL, 61801, Brent A. McBride, Maureen Perry-Jenkins, Univ. of IL., Urbana, IL 61801.

Data were collected from 40 dual-earner men and women regarding perceptions of equity and actual equality in the division of childrearing labor. Parents were placed into congruent or incongruent groups based on the match between their perceptions of equity and actual equality. Analyses examined how men in women in congruent and incongruent groups differed in notions of fairness as well as marital satisfaction and well-being. Findings stress the importance of examining the meanings attached to notions of equity as they relate to these outcomes.

SESSION 217-16

THE GREAT DIVIDE: RELATIONS BETWEEN THE DIVISION OF LABOR, PERCEPTIONS OF EQUITY, AND SPOUSES MARITAL AND PERSONAL WELL-BEING.

Catherine A. Huddleston, Maureen Perry-Jenkins, Sally Gillman-Hanz Human Dev. and Fam. Stud., Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801.

The goal of this research is to examine how the actual division of household labor and perceptions of its fairness relate to husbands' and wives' marital satisfaction and personal well-being. Data were collected from 46 dual-earner, working-class couples. Analyses revealed that the proportion of household tasks performed was related to perception of equity for husbands but not for wives. Also, perceptions of equity were related to marital outcomes for wives but to well-being outcomes for husbands.

SESSION 217-17

FATHERS' CHILD CARE TIME ACROSS FAMILY TYPES.

Kyungok, Huh, Dept. of Consumer Science, Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison, WI 53706.

The effect of family type on the extent of fathers' child care time was investigated. The sample was drawn from the National Survey of Families and Households (NSFH) conducted in 1987-1988 by the Center for Demography and Ecology, University of Wisconsin-Madison. The amount of fathers' child care time was found to vary by family type. Single fathers spent the most time in caring for their children, cohabitating fathers and fathers from intact families were next, and remarried biological fathers and stepfathers spent the least amount of time. Consistent with general findings of previous studies, the extent of time spent in childrearing performed by cohabitating fathers was not significantly greater than that by fathers from intact families. There was no significant difference in child care time between stepfathers and remarried biological fathers. This result challenges the claim that stepfathers are less likely to be active and involved with their children than biological fathers.

SESSION 217-18

DIGGING DEEPER:UNASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT THE DIVISION OF FAMILY WORK IN DUAL-EARNER HOUSEHOLDS.

Christina Marshall, Ctr for Studies of the Fam., Alan Hawkins, Kathryn Meiners Dept. of Fam. Sci., Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84604.

Data for this study were collected by mailed surveys from five metropolitan areas in the western United States (N=405 wives, 324 husbs.) Responses from 223 D.E. wives were used to explain the weak association often found between division of family work (DoFW) and marital outcomes. Analysis showed that, when pitted against other marital issues, the importance of DoFW diminished. Out of the 13 marital issues respondents were asked to rank in order of importance, DoFW came in 11th. Only 33 D.E. wives placed agreement about DoFW among their top five issues. This suggests that DoFW may be a central issue in only a small proportion of D.E. families and understanding its influence will require correctly positioning this issue in relation to other important factors that influence marital quality.

SESSION 217-19

TIMING OF FAMILY WORK: THE EFFECTS OF CHILD CARE TRANSPORTATION RESPONSIBILITIES ON MATERNAL JOB PERFORMANCE.

Donna M. Barre. PhD, Ctr. for Developmental & Health Research Methodology, Penn State Univ., University Park, PA 16802.

This study focuses on the concept of timing or scheduling of family work and its effects on mothers' (M's) job performance. Data from three groups of M's (N=51) who shared child care transportation responsibility (CCTR) equally with their partners, but who differed in the timing (AM, PM, or both) of CCTR, were examined. Timing of CCTR did not produce differences in job performance; some demographic variables did predict CCTR group membership.

In spite of the lack of group differences on the outcome measure, the concept of timing or scheduling of family work is important and deserves continued attention.

SESSION 217-20

THE RELATIONSHIP OF EMPLOYER AND CHILD CARE SUPPORT TO MATERNAL WELL-BEING,

Teresa K. Buchanan, Univ. of Central Arkansas, 100 McAlister, Conway, AR 72035.

The purpose of this investigation was to explore the potentially supportive role of a mother's employer and child care arrangements. In this study 230 employed mothers of preschool children who used child care were recruited from the work place and from child care. Subjects completed a survey designed to measure their perceptions of the support they receive from their employers and their child care providers, their life satisfaction, and their role strain. Results of hierarchical regression analyses indicated that after controlling for demographic variables, maternal life satisfaction was significantly predicted by job responsibilities and schedule support from child care. Maternal role strain was predicted by job responsibilities, excessive workload, and child care satisfaction Implications regarding the importance of child care support and employer policies for employed mothers and their families are presented.

SESSION 217-21

JOB BURNOUT RELATIONSHIPS TO INDIVIDUAL, MARRIAGE AND FAMILY MEASURES: FINDINGS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY FAMILY WELLNESS PROGRAM

Michelle T: Jaworski, Stephan M. Wilson, Melinda L. Tonkel, William L. Turner, and Mary Lou Routt, Research Ctr. for Families and Children and the Dept. of Family Studies, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington KY 40506.

This study examines job burnout and marriage and family functioning. Spillover theory was used to conceptualize job burnout and family wellness measures (i.e., Dyadic Adjustment Scale, Family Assessment Device, Index of Psychological Well-Being) and family circumstances (i.e., age at marriage, numbers of marriage, family, and child problems). Self-report data was collected from a random sample of university employees and their employed family members (N=354). T-tests were used to examine the relationship of job burnout to marriage and family measures. High job burnout scores were related to psychological wellbeing for all three job burnout subscales, to age at marriage, general family functioning, affective response, affective involvement, and number of child problems for two job

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burnout subscales, and to one subscale for each of the remaining marriage or family measures.

SESSION 217-22

JUSTICE IN THE WORKPLACE: BARRIERS TO USING FAMILY-RESPONSE POLICIES.

Susan J. Lambert, Sch. of Social Service Administration, Univ. of Chicago, 969 E. 60th St., Chicago, IL 60637.

Concerns are mounting over the distribution of family-responsive polices within the workplace, e.g., employer supported childcare, eldercare, flextime, parental leave, etc. There is a sense that some workers are unable to take advantage of those family-responsive policies adopted by their employer and that these policies anger workers without children because of their limited access to comparable workplace supports.

In this paper, I draw on data from a recent study of Fel-Pro, Inc. (N=599) to describe variations in the use of family-responsive policies by occupational status, supervisory status, ethnicity, gender, and parental status. Multivariate statistical techniques are employed to identify how job conditions, workplace relationships, and personal characteristics combine to explain both workers' use of benefits and their appreciation of them. The general goal of the paper is to specify the conditions under which workers use and appreciate workplace supports in order to identify other features of the workplace that may have to be changed if workers are to use those benefits they need and to appreciate those others need.

SESSION 217-23

IN SEARCH OF "FAMILY FRIENDLINESS": USING A THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE OF CARE FOR WORKPLACE EVALUATION.

Susan D. Levy, Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3210.

There has been limited theoretical development to guide researchers who wish to assess and promote "family friendliness" in organizational settings. In this presentation an evaluation model inspired by Joan Tronto's (1983) multidimensional perspective of social caregiving will be introduced. Criteria for workplace evaluation are proposed, based on this theory which suggests inequality is structured through the marginalization of caregiving relationships. Implications for organizational research, with an emphasis upon operationalizing structural and cultural dimensions of "family friendliness," will be discussed.

SESSION 217-24

HOME TO BUSINESS AND BUSINESS TO HOME: ROLE CARRYOVER BETWEEN SPOUSES IN FAMILY BUSINESSES.

Marilyn Reineck, Comm. Dept., Concordia Col., 275 N. Syndicate, St Paul, MN. 55104

Data were collected in three stages from spouses who work together in resorts. In Stage 1, eighteen resort couples interviewed indicated a large overlap between work and family roles. Neutral/positive examples of role carryover were given as well as conflictual examples. Based on interview data, in Stage 2 four instruments were constructed and pre-tested: system overlap, role carryover (2 dimensions), business hierarchy, and family hierarchy. In Stage 3, a survey of resort spouses (N=178) was given to test a system model of role carryover, adding communication, couple relationship, coping, and work/family satisfaction variables.

SESSION 217-25

COMMITMENTS AND RELATIONSHIPS IN WORK AND FAMILY CONTEXTS: A COMPARISON OF BELIEFS OF JAPANESE AMERICANS AND JAPANESE NATIONALS.

John W. Engel, CFLE, Dept. of Human Resources, Univ. of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI 96822.

Work/family involvement and relationship ideals of Americans of Japanese descent and Japanese citizens were compared. Compared with Japanese Americans, Japanese Nationals were more likely to believe that wives or mothers should not work outside the home, that such work would be harmful to marriage or children, and that married men but not women may socialize with co-workers after work. Japanese Americans were more likely to believe that spouses should be best-friends and share everything, including their work related socialization.

SESSION 217-26

WIVES' PERCEPTION OF CONSUMER GOODS SHORTAGE AND EMPLOYMENT: FEMALE LABOR SUPPLY IN THE FORMER SOVIET FAMILIES.

Manouchehr Mokhtari Dept. of Family Studies, Univ. of Maryland, College Park, MD, 20742.

This paper presents evidence on the effects of shortage on wives' employment and labor supply in former Soviet families who migrated to the United States, using microdata from retrospective interviews with 2,793 Soviet emigrants. Data suggest that an increase in the accessibility of goods would increase employment among women in the former Soviet Union. The estimated cross-sectional model of wives' labor supply shows that women face more consumer goods shortage than men. This is suggestive of market discrimination against women in the market for goods. Results also shows that wives facing discrimination react more strongly to real wage increases than men who do not face such discrimination. In general, it is found that less discrimination and less consumer goods shortage would lead to more hours of work by wives.

SESSION 217-27

CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES OF FAMILIES: CHANGING RACIST ATTITUDES.

Mary Kay DeGenova, Dept. of Human Environmental Studies, Central Michigan Univ., Mt. Pleasant. MI 48859.

The purpose of the study was to examine if attitudes regarding different ethnic groups changed as a result of courses exploring families from other cultures. Data were collected from students enrolled in cross-cultural family course (Group 1) and a course not dealing with cultural diversity (Group 2). Pre-and post-test racial attitude measurements were administered to both groups. Significant differences were found in pre- and post-test scores for Group 1. Suggestions for future research and implications and strategies for teaching are discussed.

SESSION 217-28

EXAMINING THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF ETHNICALLY DIVERSE URBAN FAMILIES: FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

Carol E. Kellett, Wendy Reiboldt. Avery E. Goldstein, Dept. of Home Economics, Lynn Safarik, Leonard Albright, Dept. Occ. Studies, California State Univ., Long Beach, Long Beach, CA 90840.

This study seeks to ascertain characteristics of culturally

diverse families and neighborhoods in order to understand the impact of race and gender on justice in service provision. Three neighborhoods were selected and focus groups were convened to investigate how community resources impact on the families they serve. Goals were to identify family and community dynamics and investigate differences in access to services among culturally diverse families. This study uses a naturalistic approach to understand the lives of families within the context of their neighborhoods and larger communities. An ethnographic style of investigation attempts to portray how service providers and community residents perceive equity issues facing families as they access services. Following focus group recommendations, families and service providers were interviewed to provide corroboration. Preliminary investigations of the selected neighborhoods reveal that there are definite "ethnic enclaves" which allow for further investigation of equity in service provision within culturally diverse communities.

SESSION 217-29

FAMILY VALUES AND RELIGION OF ETHNIC FAMILIES IN AN URBAN NEIGHBORHOOD.

Harriette Pipes McAdoo, Linda Almond McWright, and Bridget Carbins-Woods Dept. of Family and Child Ecology, Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI 48824.

The current study looked at family religion and family values of parents in an urban neighborhood. The purpose of the study was to assess the family and religious values of groups of diverse ethnic families within a given neighborhood surrounding the Black Child and Family Institute of Lansing, Michigan. The dynamics and commonalities of values, the transmission of religion and religiosity of the families were explored.

Personal interviews were conducted using the following instruments:

* Transgenerational transmission of family values (Page & Washington 1988; McAdoo, 1989, 1991).
* Religiosity scale (McAdoo 1991).
* Basic demographic questions.

Fifty families who lived within four blocks of the Institute were interviewed. The ethnicity of family was: 38% African American, 43% White, 15% Hispanic, 7% Asian, and 3.2% Native American. The results of the study showed that the families used the values of family cohesion, importance of religion and self sufficiency. This was found in each ethnic group, although, there were some small differences. Implications for further research are explored.

SESSION 217-30

SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE AND ADOLESCENT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR: WITHIN GROUP COMPARISON OF BLACK, HISPANIC, AND WHITE FEMALES.

Juli T. Palmer & Velma McBride Murry, Dept of Child/Fam. Dev., Univ., GA, Athens, 30602.

1988 National Survey of Family Growth data were used to investigate whether sexual behaviors of unmarried adolescents differed depending on levels of sexual knowledge. Sample consisted of Black (N=1188), Hispanic (N=507), & White (N=4037), females ages 15-21. Separate univariate statistics & mean comparisons were conducted for each race. Categories of low and high scores were calculated according to females' responses to questions about reproduction, contraception, & AIDS. Results indicate that sexual onset and incidence of pregnancy significantly differed, across each race, with regards to levels of sexual knowledge. Those with greater knowledge, especially AIDS, were more likely to delay sexual onset and early pregnancies. Implications for family life educators and policy are offered.

SESSION 217-31

MINORITIES AND HUMAN SERVICE DELIVERY: THE PROBLEM OF OVERREPRESENTATION.

Walter R. Schumm, CFLE and Stephan R. Bollman, CFLE, Hum. Dev. Fam. Stud., Kansas State Univ., Justin Hall, Manhattan, KS 66506-1403.

Data were collected from over 1600 social work cases in Kansas in order to assess sources of bias that might be responsible for overrepresentation of minorities among social work clients within the state. Independent variables included geographic location, source of referral, and demographic characteristics of clients and social workers. A second source of data was a survey of social workers, who were tested for multicultural competence and placement decision-making. Results and implications for social work practice and family life education are discussed.

SESSION 217-32

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS AND CHILDREN'S RELATIVE RISK STATUS IN LOW INCOME FAMILIES.

Heather D. Stoerzinger, Karen W. Suh, Larry E. Dumka, Mark W. Roosa, Sonia Y. Ruiz, Fam. Resources & Human Dev., AZ State Univ., Tempe, AZ 85287-2502.

The family characteristics that place children most at risk for mental health problems are not known. Previous research has investigated this subject using samples that were primarily white or lower middle class. This study replicated previous research using an ethnically diverse low income sample with both children's and mothers' reports. Three types of variables were used: child risk, family resource, and family risk. The family risk groups were: no risk, single parents, parental problem drinking, and multiple risk (both single parent and problem drinking). Although there were fewer differences among groups than in previous studies, the general pattern of results (more risk with problem drinking and multiple risk) was similar to that of previous studies.

SESSION 217-33

A TRI-ETHNIC STUDY OF STRATEGIES FOR INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF VALUES.

Sandra H. Walls and B. Kay Pasley, Univ. of NC at Greensboro, Greensboro, NC 27412, and David C. Dollahite, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

Values socialization strategies used were examined in a sample of 240 African-American, American Indian, and European-American parents of 7th-grade children. Strategies included modeling, information and support, enforcement/control, and active togetherness. The interview data indicated differences in strategies by values deemed important, ethnicity of parent, gender of parent, and social class.

SESSION 217-34

SELF-ESTEEM IN THE FAMILY CONTEXT: A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE.

Kenyon M. Watkins, Brian K. Barber, and Bruce A. Chadwick, Ctr. for Studies of the Family, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602, and Rolf Oerter, Dept of Ed Psychology, Univ. of Munich.

Matched samples of U.S. (N=109) and German (N=127) adolescents completed surveys on family processes and self-esteem. Previous work (Barber et al., 1992) showed that the predictive power of parenting to self-esteem varied substantially between cultures. Specific measures of parenting typically salient in U.S. research were unrelated to the self esteem of German youth. However, a more general measure of trust and security was predictive in both cultures. This study added measures of marital quality and family communication as a means of better clarifying the role of family processes to self-esteem in both cultures. As predicted communication patterns were highly salient in Germany, compared to the stronger role of parental support in the U.S. The discussion focuses on the different symbolic power of dyadic vs. systemic processes in impacting youth self-esteem.

SESSION 217-35

PLIGHT AND PROMISE, HOPE AND DESPAIR: STRESSES AND STRENGTHS OF OMAHA INDIANS LIVING ON THE RESERVATION.

Douglas A. Abbott, Family & Consumer Science, Univ. of NE, Lincoln, NE 68583.

Fifty-nine Omaha Indians living on their reservation, were interviewed about their economic, social and family well-being. Subjects stated that the tribe faced serious threats to its existence. The problems are multiple (diabetes, alcoholism, unemployment), intergenerational (extending from grandparents to grandchildren), and widespread (involving many of one's family, clan and friends). The problems appear to overshadow hope. No immediate and simple solutions are forthcoming, but there are signs of promise including new tribal leaders, a profitable casino, and more skilled Omahas returning to the reservation.

SESSION 217-36

LEGISLATING NATIVE AMERICAN PRAYER CEREMONIES

Vincent Blake and Louise Blake, Arapahoe School, Arapahoe, WY 82510.

It was only in the 70s that the Native American Religious Freedom Act was passed granting American Indians the right to worship as their cultural traditions instructed. Through marriage this Northern Arapaho found his way back to his Native way of worship having grown up Catholic. Through the Native American Church this couple found common ground. Implications for family practitioners and policy are discussed.

SESSION 217-37

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT AND MARITAL SATISFACTION IN AMERICAN INDIAN AND NON-INDIAN FAMILIES.

Walter T. Kawamoto, HDFS Dept, Oregon State Univ., Milam Hall, Corvallis, OR 97331.

Data were collected as a part of the Oregon Family Study, sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health. The data included a sample of twenty-five American Indian families primarily recruited with the assistance of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz. Twenty-five non-Indian families with similar education and income characteristics were matched with the Siletz sample from the larger Oregon Family Study sample for comparison/control group purposes. The first analysis of a portion of the data investigates the relationship between parental involvement, marital satisfaction, and ethnicity. This investigation was conducted with an analysis of variance of a score for parental involvement determined by an original measure, a score for marital satisfaction determined by Spanier's Dyadic Adjustment Scale, and ethnicity. The analysis suggested that marital satisfaction is very important in determining maternal involvement for Non-Indian families and relatively insignificant for mothers in American Indian families. No significant results are reported for fathers in American Indian or Non-Indian Families. Implications for family practitioners, family educators and policy are presented.

SESSION 217-38

FAMILY WAGES, FAMILY PROCESSES, AND YOUTH COMPETENCE IN RURAL MARRIED AFRICAN-AMERICAN FAMILIES.

Gene H. Brody, Zolinda Stonerman, Douglas Flor, Dept. of Child & Fam. Dev., Univ. of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

The associations between financial resources and family processes that contribute to young adolescents' academic and socioemotional competence in two-parent African-American families in the rural South were examined. Ninety families with a child between the ages of 9 and 12 years participated. Family wages per hour were computed as an indicator of the family's financial resources. Parents' depression and optimism, marital interaction quality, and co-caregiver support and conflict were assessed, as were youths' self-regulation, academic achievement, and behavior problems. A focus group of 40 African-American community leaders reviewed the assessment instruments to insure their propriety for this sample. Family financial resources were associated positively with parental optimism, marital interaction quality, and co-caregiving support, and negatively with parental depression and co-caregiving conflict. Supportive marital and co-caregiving relationships were positively associated with youth self-regulation, which in turn was associated positively with academic and behavioral competence.

SESSION 217-39

THE IMPACT OF RACIAL OPPRESSION ON THE HEALTHY EGO IDENTITY DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICAN AMERICAN CHILDREN

Tracey Laszloffy, Marr/Fam. Therapy, Syracuse Univ., 008 Slocum Hall, Syracuse, NY, 13244.

For African American children, in response to the forces of racial oppression, the process of healthy ego identity development differs in several key ways from that of their white counterparts. Unfortunately, these differences are often misunderstood which often results in pathologizing African American children. As one small step toward compensating for this injustice, psychosocial stages one through five are reconceptualized to take into consideration that impact of racial oppression upon healthy ego identity development of African American children. The implications of this work are discussed.

SESSION 217-40

PARENTING STRATEGIES OF LOW-INCOME ANGLO, AFRICAN-AMERICAN, LATINO AND ASIAN MOTHERS.

Nilufer Medora, CFLE, Dept. of Home Economics, California State Univ., Long Beach, CA 90840; Stephan Wilson, Ctr. for Kentucky Children & Families Research, 107 Erikson Hall, Lexington, KY 40506; Jeffry Larson, CFLE, Dept. of Family Sciences, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

The Maternal Expectations, Attitudes, and Behavior Inventory which consists of five subscales--spank, reason, allow, praise, and correct was administered to 195 ethnically diverse low-income mothers enrolled in the WIC program to ascertain their attitudes about

parenting. Data were analyzed using ANOVAS and the Tukey test of significance. There were significant ethnic differences in the mothers' attitudes toward the frequency with which they would use spanking, reasoning, and allowing with their children. No significant ethnic differences were found in the mother's attitudes with regard to the use of correcting or praising the children. Differences are explained as a function of culture.

SESSION 217-41

UNMARRIED FATHERS IN THE CARIBBEAN: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY.

Lillian Chenoweth, TX Woman's Univ., Denton, TX 76204, Allison Barnes, St. John's, Antigua

This qualitative study investigated perceptions of fatherhood among among unmarried, Afro-Caribbean men. Data were collected from 29 fathers by semi-structured interviews; data were cross-validated with key informants and post-analysis focus groups.

Respondents perceived themselves to be responsible fathers within their culture. A comparison of ideal versus real fathering activities revealed a sample highly involved in survival activities but curtailed in expressive, social, and cultural functions. Self-reports described fathers who tried their best but were limited by their cultural landscape.

Fathers discussed their sense of a lack of justice in areas such as child support payments and patrimony issues. Numerous cross cultural issues were raised with interesting implications for U.S. families.

SESSION 217-42

WHAT WIVES' TALES AND OTHER OLD SAYINGS REVEAL ABOUT BAHAMIAN FAMILY LIFE.

Raeann R. Hamon, Behavioral Science Dept., Messiah Col., Grantham, PA 17027.

Proverbs, stories, and wives' tales have been used to teach, entertain, and impart important cultural information for generations. This paper explores those bits of folklore, collected by the author, which pertain to family life in the Bahamas.

Ethnographic interviews (Spradley, 1979) were conducted with native Bahamians, primarily those residing on the family islands of Eleuthera and Harbour Island. Informants, teenagers to octogenarians, were asked to recall old sayings or tales which have been passed on to them over the years. Several hundred such sayings were recorded verbatim on tapes and in field notes.

Transcripts were analyzed to learn what wives' tales, proverbs, and other old sayings reveal about Bahamian family life. Several important family themes emerged which included sayings about pregnancy, marriage, wellbeing, death, familial relationships, gender relationships, communication, friendships, work, and wealth. Sample tales and a discussion of their value in contemporary Bahamian society are provided.

SESSION 217-43

MARITAL CONFLICT IN URBAN, EDUCATED CHINESE COUPLES.

William H. Meredith, CFLE, Richard K. Meeves, Craig W. Smith, Family and Consumer Sciences, Univ. of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln NE.

The purpose of this study was to study conflict in Chinese marriages and how it is resolved. Interviews were conducted with 30 couples living on a university campus in southern China. Four themes emerged in the analysis. The themes were derived from a couple's constructed narrative about the dynamics of conflict within their marriage. Couples tended to typify as either traditional or modernized Chinese couples. Within these dominant themes there were two subthemes which comprised the four theme matrix within which couples were classified. These themes are traditional-conflicted, traditional-pragmatic, modernized-conflicted, and modernized pragmatic. Specifics related to these classifications were discussed. The results of this study can help professionals in this country better work with couples from Chinese cultures.

SESSION 217-44

RURAL KENYAN WOMEN'S ROLES IN DEVELOPMENT: FROM FAMILIES TO NEIGHBORHOODS TO NATION.

Mary Y. Morgan and Sarah T. Spalding, Dept. of Human Development and Family Studies, UNCG, Greensboro, NC 27412.

Data were collected during a 5-week, cross-cultural experience in Kenya (Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret, and Njoro) through: observations of families; interviews with women farmers, women agricultural administrators and extension agents; Egerton University faculty and students; and extension materials and reports. The Ministry of Agriculture is working with rural women farmers and women's groups to improve the quality of life in their communities. The focus in on information and assistance regarding appropriate technology, foods and nutrition, and Population education.

SESSION 217-45

INFLUENCES ON PARENTING IN LOW INCOME, MEXICAN AMERICAN FAMILIES.

Mark W. Roosa, Maria Elena DeAnda, Karen W. Suh, Larry E. Dumka, Sonia Y. Ruiz, Fam. Resources & Human Dev., AZ State Univ., Tempe, AZ 85287-2502.

Belsky's (1984) model describing three domains of influences on parenting (personal resources, child factors, and contextual factors) has been tested only with Anglo or middle class parents. Data on parenting were collected in interviews with parents and children in 114 low income Mexican American families. Parents also were asked about personal and family factors. Maternal self-efficacy and depression, and family cohesion were identified as influences on mothers' parenting. Some factors related to parenting in earlier studies were not significant in these analyses perhaps because of reduced variance on such variables in low income samples. The importance of being sensitive to ethnic/social class differences and the implications for parent training programs for Mexican American mothers is discussed.

SESSION 217-46

PREDICTING PSYCHO-SOCIAL VARLABLES IN THE VITAL MARRIAGE AMONG KOREAN COUPLES.

Jung Ah Song (Rho), Dept. of Home Economics, Kosin Univ., Pusan, Korea.

For this study, the researcher postulated four different types of marriage: vital, situational, reluctant, and crucial marriages. The basic assumption is that vital marriage would have high degrees of marital satisfaction and marital stability. Data come from a national sample of married couple in Korea during 1993 (n=1,970, 985 couples). Primarily, the sample (n=1970) was classified by vital marriage, situational marriage, reluctant marriage, and crucial marriage using

the scores of marital satisfaction and marital stability. For the study of vital marriage, 400 husbands and 350 wives were involved in the sample. Using the information from the data, the researcher looked at demographic, socio-economics, and psycho-economic, and psycho-social characteristics of vital marriage. Among three categories, psycho-social characteristics are most powerful factors. Regard, self-esteem, and sexual relations are strong predicting variables of vital marriage for Korean husband, while communication, self-esteem, and sexual relations are strong predictors for Korean wife. Self-esteem and sexual relations are common factors for both husband and wife, while regard and communication are different factors for the vital marriage. Implications for family practioners, family educators, and family therapists are presented.

SESSION 218-1

REVIEW OF GAY MALE, LESBIAN, AND HETEROSEXUAL INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS: POWER, SEXUALITY, INVESTMENT, AND SATISFACTION.

Leigh A. Bramon. Dept. of Fam. Stud., Univ. of MO, Columbia, MO 65211

An integrative review was conducted examining research published since 1980 that describes the similarities and differences in gay male, lesbian, and heterosexual intimate relationships. Four hypotheses derived from a postmodern feminist framework were examined a) Power issues are similar across the relationships of gay males, lesbians, and heterosexuals; b) Sexuality issues are more gender-related than sexual orientation-related; c) Relationship investment will differ according to the type of relationship, with homosexuals being more invested than heterosexuals; and d) Amount of relationship quality/satisfaction does not differ according to the type of the relationship. Hypotheses A and D were supported by the research and hypotheses B and C were refuted. Patterns of similarities and differences were found, as well as the influence of mediating variables such a gender and marital status of heterosexuals. Along with questions for further research, implications for family practitioners and scientists were shared.

SESSION 218-2

IDEOLOGICAL HEGEMONIES AND THE PRODUCTION OF GENDER; A CULTURAL AND GENDERED APPROACH TO MARITAL POWER PROCESSES

Karen D. Pyke, Gerontology Research Inst., Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089-0191.

Marital power research has suffered from gender-neutral theories which assign a secondary role to culture. Drawing on my previous research, I propose a theoretical framework that integrates culture by examining the way that dominant ideologies legitimize and obscure the true nature of power relations in marriage. Furthermore, I discuss how the day-to-day production of gender and gendered meanings affect power dynamics, and contribute to their variation across social class.

SESSION 218-3

MANDATED MOTHERHOOD AND FAMILY ROLES: THE MAINSTAYS OF GENDER INEQUALITY.

Marti V. Kennedy, Dept. of Hum. Dev. & Fam. Studies, Texas Tech Univ., Lubbock, TX 79410.

Data were collected from 161 respondents, aged 2250. Five paper-and-pencil questionnaires were utilized to assess the respondents' beliefs about gender equality in family, social, economic, political, and work roles. The gender beliefs were factor analyzed, with two primary dimensions emerging: an economic and social dimension and a relationship and family role dimension. It was found that beliefs about gender equality in one dimension did not parallel beliefs about equality in the other dimensions, nor were the dimensions uniformly structured by sex. The beliefs that motherhood is mandated for women was found to be central to beliefs about inequalities in family and social relationships and revealed a stronger relationship in the male than in the female sample. When respondents defined women in "human" rather than "motherhood" terms, they embraced gender equality beliefs in both social and family roles which were similar in structure to the other sex. Because it was found that family and social equality are not ideological frameworks uniformly held by both sexes, it is recommended that male and female structural differences in thinking about gender and motherhood be further investigated.

SESSION 218-4

FAMILY THERAPISTS' CHANGING CONCEPTIONS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY.

Kersti A. Yllo, Dept. of Soc./Anth., Wheaton College, Norton, MA 02766.

Family therapy has only recently discovered domestic violence (Dell, 1989) and the consequence is tremendous controversy. While family therapists struggle to apply their treatment approaches to violence, feminist critics have charged the field with colluding with batterers and endangering battered women (JMFT, July, 1992).

This study was designed to assess therapists' understanding of domestic violence, and explore how these have changed as the debates in the field intensified. Data were collected from two representative samples of the membership of the American Association of Marital and Family Therapists (the first in 1989, N=333 and the second in 1992, N=370. In 1989, fully 66% of respondents responded that marital violence was not a significant problem in their practice. By 1992, this proportion had declined to 52%. Further, there was a five-fold increase in the percentage of therapists treating more than 20 cases of violence/year. Those indicating that conjoint treatment is contraindicated when there is violence rose from 9.2% to 22.9%. Data regarding other Tx approaches and perceived causes of domestic violence are also presented.

SESSION 219-1

SURVEY ERROR AND INTERVIEWER EFFECTS IN SELF-ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRES.

Woody Carter and Susan Su, National Opinion Research Ctr. at the Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637.

Many family studies rely on self-administered questionnaires to minimize bias and save scarce research dollars. This methodological paper examines possible costs of this strategy: survey error introduced in surveys completed on a self-administered basis by respondents and biasing effects of interviewer characteristics that may overcome the self-administration effect. Implications for computer-assisted self-administration (CASA), a new and increasingly popular survey methodology, are explored.

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SESSION 219-2

METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES IN CONDUCTING RESEARCH ON HIV+ WOMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES.

Alice Demi, Roger Bakeman, Georgia State Univ.; Brenda Seals, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Richard Sowell, AID Atlanta; Linda Moneyham, Emory Univ.; Atlanta GA.

Methodologic issues that arise when conducting research on families in which a woman is HIV+ are important to address. Issues include (1) definition and operationalization of family, (2) confidentiality, (3) recruitment and retention, (4) validity of instruments and (5) distress of data collectors. These issues will be discussed and examples presented from 8 focus groups of HIV+ women and family members and interviews of 51 HIV+ women and 29 family members. HIV+ women were concerned that study participation would threaten their confidentiality. Some women had not disclosed their HIV status to any family member and consequently could not identify an appropriate family member to recruit for the research study.

SESSION 219-3

ASSESSING THE QUALITY OF MARITAL OBSERVATIONS.

J. N. Melby, R.D. Conger, X. Ge, T. Warner, Ctr for Fam. Res., Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA 50010-8296.

With data provided by self, spouse, and observers (N = 412), we show (1) a structural equation modeling approach for simultaneously presenting and evaluating estimates of psychometric properties for observer ratings and family reports, (2) the reliability and validity of the Iowa Family Interaction Rating System, a macro-coding system, for measuring hostility and coercion in marital interactions. Using data from multiple reporters increases understanding of marital relationships. Type of interactional task impacts validity of observer ratings.

SESSION 219-4

CAPTURING FAMILY DYNAMICS: THE RELIABILITY & VALIDITY OF FACES IV.

Judy Watson Tiesel, and David H. Olson, Family Social Science, Univ. of MN, St. Paul, MN 55108.

Recent results of pivotal studies have suggested that the three previous versions of FACES (Family Adaptability & Cohesion Evaluation Scales) lack adequate reliability and fail to capture the high extremes of cohesion and flexibility. This study tested the reliability and examined the support for validity of FACES IV to tap the full range of family functioning. Items were generated in consultation with a collaborative team and AAMFT clinical members. Data were collected on clinical and nonclinical samples (N = 2,000) from a wide geographical area. Initial results show very good internal consistency for the four extreme scales. Results of construct and criterion-related validity and curvilinearity are presented, along with differential gender and family structure responses. Implications for research and practice are presented.

SESSION 220-1

RESEARCH ON WOMEN'S POSTDIVORCE ECONOMIC DISTRESS: A FEMINIST CRITIQUE.

Beth S. Catlett & Patrick C. McKenry, CFLE, Dept. of Fam. Rel. & Human Dev., Ohio St. Univ., Columbus, OH 43210.

Researchers have increasingly described the economic distress women experience as a result of divorce. These studies provide effective documentation of postdivorce gender inequities. At the same time, this research is characterized by conceptual and methodological limitations. Application of feminist perspectives can help overcome these limitations and enhance our understanding of women's economic disadvantage, as well as our ability to effect changes needed to create a more equitable society. This presentation specifically addresses the following research and policy issues: (1) the traditional family vs. divorced dichotomy; (2) theoretical marginalization of gender; (3) future research methodology and topics; and (4) feminist social policy implications.

SESSION 220-2

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN QUALITATIVE RESEARCH: FEMINIST PERSPECTIVES.

Sharon K. Dwyer, Elizabeth B. Farnsworth, Fam. & Child Dev., VA Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061-0416.

In this Round Table Discussion, the focus will concern issues of ethics in qualitative research conducted from feminist perspectives. The authors will share experiences in conducting their own work and invite others to dialogue about their own experiences. Discussion questions will guide participants to consider issues of equality between researcher and researched, accessibility in research reports, and requests for assistance and information from research participants.

SESSION 220-3

GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY AND THE TRANSITION TO PARENTHOOD.

Elizabeth Francis-Connolly, & Terri L. Orbuch, Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Research indicates that the transition to parenthood can be a stressful and difficult time for married couples. Using both qualitative and quantitative data, this study examines the meaning spouses give to the transition to parenthood and the impact on the marital relationship. Further, the study explores the meaning and impact of the transition to parenthood by gender and race/ethnicity. The data was obtained from the Early Years of Marriage Project, a longitudinal study which has followed 373 black and white newlywed couples for the past seven years. The results indicate several themes, many consistent with past research. These themes are discussed in terms of gender and race/ethnicity. Implications for further research areas in the understanding of the transition to parenthood, particularly the limited research on the impact of the African-American couple will be addressed.

SESSION 220-4

WOMEN IN THE SCIENCE PIPELINE: THE FAMILY CONTEXT.

Sandra L. Hanson Dept. of Soc., Catholic Univ., Washington, D.C. 22060

A science pipeline model and data from several nationally representative longitudinal studies of youth are used to describe young women and men's experiences in science from middle school through post-secondary school and eventually occupations. Four areas of science experiences are assessed: achievement, access, attitudes, and activities. The theoretical framework stresses the role of "gendered" socialization and unequal allocation of resources in the family environment. Findings suggest that in middle school young men and women have similar access and achievement in math and science but the young women have already acquired negative attitudes

and had less exposure through activities. By high school young women's achievement and access start declining as well -- even women who had shown great promise in math anti science. Trajectories which show over-time experiences in the science pipeline document when the decline occurs for different groups of women and give insight into the unique family resources of those who manage to beat the odds and stay in the science pipeline. Women who stay involved in science are more likely than others to have parents with greater social and economic resources. They also are more likely to come from families where the father is living in the household and there are fewer siblings. The parents of the young women who maintain a connection to science are very involved in their daughters school and social life and provide science resources such as calculators and computers within the home. The conclusions suggest that young men are more likely than young women to acquire the resources and socialization in the family that is critical for science success. When young women do receive these resources they, like their male counterparts, stay interested and active in the science domain.

SESSION 220-5

PROMOTING FAMILY WELLNESS: IMPLICATIONS OF PSYCHONEUROIMMUNOLOGY FOR FAMILY PROFESSIONALS.

E. Wayne Hill, Dept. of Fam. & Child Scs., Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL 32306.

In recent years the new field of psychoneuroimmunology (PNI) has received increasing national attention. The purpose of this round table is to introduce participants to the growing field of PNI and to suggest implications for family professionals in promoting health and family wellness. Participants will have an opportunity to discuss the implications of various clinical applications of PNI such as stress management, group therapy, relaxation, imagery and meditation training, laughter and noncompetitive play, and exercise and nutrition.

SESSION 220-6

CASE STUDIES: AN EFFECTIVE APPROACH FOR TEACHING ETHICS.

Cheryl L. Lee, Dept. of Family Relations & Child Development, Oklahoma State Univ., Stillwater, OK 74078.

Recently, several colleges and departments have added ethics courses to their undergraduate programs. Presumably, such courses will better prepare students for the ethical dilemmas they will inevitably encounter in their professional careers; however, they provide a challenge for educators who may be uncertain how to effectively teach ethical principles. The case study approach, when used to illustrate basic ethical principles, is an effective method for increasing students' sensitivity toward ethical issues. Case studies are interesting and can realistically illustrate ethical dilemmas which students are likely to encounter in their future professions, allowing students to confront situations which frequently lack clear right and wrong answers. To effectively guide a case discussion, the instructor should assume the role of facilitator rather than director, involve all class members, establish open communication, exhibit enthusiasm, encourage rather than judge, and be prepared to handle unanticipated situations. The intent should be not to change students' values and behaviors, but rather to increase students' ethical awareness and to teach a system of ethical analysis. Further considerations regarding case selection, preparation, discussion, and closure are presented. Examples of case studies which illustrate basic ethical principles are shared.

SESSION 220-7

ISSUES OF JUSTICE AND FAMILY ACCULTURATION: A CASE STUDY ON THE REPATRIATION OF THE MEXICAN AMERICAN FAMILY.

Robert Reyes, Ph.D. Candidate, Div. of MFT, Fuller Theo. Sem., Pasadena, CA 91182

The history of the acculturation process of Mexican immigrants throughout the years has been a very difficult and painful one. Between 1929 and 1939 the government of the United States repatriated more than 400,000 Mexican Aliens and their American born children. Families that had been living in the United States for 10 or 20 years prior to 1929 were separated. Family dislocation produced high levels of shame and tension among Mexican immigrant families, most particularly among the youth. The general perception of mischievous truancies as serious delinquent acts brought on a wave of negative stereotypes resulting in the 1943 "Zoot Suit Riots". This paper takes a "Contextual" perspective by attempting to understand the Mexican American family within its historical context, it examines the events that led to the repatriation of thousand of families and its impact on the development of the " Zoot Suit Riots." My purpose is to demonstrate how issues of justice and oppression have impacted the ability of familial groups to incorporate into the dominant culture. Implications for family educators and therapists are also presented.

SESSION 220-8

MEASURING RELIGIOUS ADDICTION: A RELIGIOUS ADDICTION SCALE.

Thomas W. Roberts, Dept. of HPC, Appalachian State Univ., Boone, NC 28608.

This research measures religious addiction as distinct from conservative religious beliefs. The relation between family dynamics and the development and maintenance of religious addiction will be addressed. Scale items were evaluated by a panel of expects to insure content validity. A sample of 100 religious addicts, 100 conservative Christians, 100 liberal Christians, and 100 college students were given the scale. The data are currently being evaluated. It is expected that the scale will clearly distinguish between religious addicts and conservative and liberal religious groups. Mean scores and standard deviations will be computed for each item and a factor analysis will be computed for the full scale. Reliability will be determined by retest of the scale by 20 percent of the sample within 30 days and using the Cronbach procedure.

SESSION 220-9

STRESS AND INTERNATIONAL RELOCATION: MEDIATING THE EXPERIENCE.

Barbara J. Rudin, Caliber Associates, LTC Steve Tallant, USAF, MAJ Brenda Thompson, USAF, Kathleen Albright, Caliber Associates, 3998 Fair Ridge Dr., Suite 360, Fairfax, VA 22033.

Survey data were collected from Air Force servicemembers ant their spouses at 101 bases world-wide (N=67,571). of this group, 17,129 respondents had relocated in the past year. Respondents were queried on a variety of issues, including their relocation experience. Respondents' perception of the stress experienced was identified as the dependent variable.

Independent variables initially included in the equation were presence of children, marital status, length of wait for housing, information accessibility retention intentions, helpfulness of sponsor, use of community resources, number of temporary places lived, rank,

cost of living, spouse employment accessibility, and the Air Force's assistance in helping respondents prepare for and adjust to • relocation A robust model, accounting for 29.6% of the variance was identified with five variables: cost of living, information accessibility, Air Force's assistance in preparing for a move, number of temporary places lived and spouse employment accessibility. Implications for Air Force family policy are presented, especially as they relate to cultural and financial issues experienced in world-wide relocations.

SESSION 220-10

ENHANCING CREATIVITY AND LEARNING FROM EXPERIENCE: A WORKSHOP ON USING COMPUTERS IN QUALITATIVE RESEARCH.

Karen Schmid, Col. of Social Sciences, 101 Whitney House, St. Cloud State Univ., St. Cloud, MN 56301. Lynn Meadows, Primary Care Research Unit, Dept. of Family Medicine, 12-102 Clinical Sciences Bldg., Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2G3. Lyn Richards, Box 171, La Trobe Univ., Post Office, La Trobe Univ., Victoria 3083, Australia.

Qualitative studies typically result in a huge amount of empirical materials. Computer programs can be very useful to help to make sense of all this data However, technology too easily supports organization at the expense of creativity. Also, it is difficult for the researcher to keep up with new programs and what may be gained or lost by use of different programs.

This round table will provide in-depth analysis of several common computer programs used in qualitative research with particular attention to their usefulness in research on families, ways to enhance creativity when using qualitative computer programs, and a demonstration of one program, NUD-IST, by the developer. Presenters will share their experiences, from three different countries, on the benefits and pitfalls of these programs. Much time will be devoted to participants' questions and group discussion about various programs, and participants will have the opportunity to have hands-on experience with NUD-IST.

SESSION 220-11

GENETIC TESTING FOR BREAST AND OVARIAN CANCER IN A LARGE KINDRED: ISSUES IN STUDYING THE FAMILIAL IMPACT OF RECEIVING GENETIC TEST RESULTS.

Ken R. Smith, Dept. of Family & Consumer Studies and the Genetics in Society Program, Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112.

The Human Genome Project is attempting to map all human genetic material, including the identification of a gene that predisposes women to breast and ovarian cancer. This research has lead to the development of a test that would determine a woman's risk of developing breast and ovarian cancer. The purpose of this paper is to describe the challenges and research design issues faced in a recently initiated four-year study that seeks to assess the psycho-social effects of receiving genetic test results among women and their families. The subjects in this study are 300 women and their families who are members of a large kindred that are at a particularly high risk of inheriting a gene for breast and ovarian cancer. The design issues that will be discussed include unique challenges with respect to informed consent, the timing and nature of data collection relative to the timing of the receipt of test results, and monitoring how related individuals share their genetic test results and the family dynamics that ensue when test results differ between relatives.

SESSION 220-12

CAREGIVING RESPONSIBILITIES AND CHILD SPANKING.

Kathy S. Stolley and Maximiliane Szinovacz, Dept. of Sociology & Crim. Justice, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA 23529.

Numerous studies have linked exposure to stress to child spanking and abuse. This study explores whether stresses resulting from caregiving responsibilities are related to child spanking. Based on a subsample of the National Survey of Families and Households (N=1027 males and 1981 females), logistic regressions including numerous control variables (e.g., socioeconomic characteristics, child behaviors, employment status, race, etc.) reveal that women (but not men) who care at least 5 hours weekly for parents outside their own household are more likely to use spanking as discipline than women without such care responsibilities. Having disabled children is related to spanking for both men and women. Care for spouse and other relatives inside and outside the household is not related to spanking, but this may be due to the very small number of respondents with such other care responsibilties.

SESSION 220-13

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH A MATCH BETWEEN CHILD CARE PREFERENCE AND INTENTION.

Cynthia L. Sutton, Dept. of Soc., Lisa A. Riley, Dept. of Soc., Jennifer L. Glass, Dept. of Soc., 325 O'Shaughnessy Hall, Univ. of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

Utilizing a regional sample, data was gathered from 299 pregnant women who intend to return to paid employment and to utilize non-maternal child care. Over 50 percent of women surveyed preferred that their partner provide child care. Significant covariates of preference were race, self-employment, and expected cost of care. Significant covariates of intention included marital status, working an evening or night shift, the perceived availability of care in the community, the perceived cost of care in the community, hours worked, the expected cost, and family income. The largest group of women, 32.2 percent, actually intended to use relatives or friends outside of their home for care. 94 women had a match between preference and intention, with the majority matching on partner based care. Significant coefficients of having a match include education, the expected cost, the presence of children under 6, and the intention to return to a different job postpartum.

SESSION 220-14

ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT: PREPARATION FOR HELPING PROFESSIONS.

Calvin E. Zongker, Dept. of Fam. & Child Sci., Fla. St. Univ., Tallahassee, FL 32306.

This course focuses upon preparing future family professionals for working with adolescents. Each aspect of development is examined within a framework of its application to teaching, counseling or helping teenagers. Initial topics scrutinize development that is common to all adolescents, i.e., physical, cognitive, social, emotional, moral and self concept. An added dimension, however, consists of guidance for helping young people who struggle with crises regarding these issues. A second major focus explores significant problems that include drug abuse, pregnancy, suicide, STD's, AIDS, violence and crime. While dynamic factors associated with these problems are

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given close scrutiny, rigorous emphasis also is given for helping persons in non-therapy roles who work with teens experiencing these problems. The course concludes with an emphasis upon social relationships of adolescents, such as dating or peer, and upon the influence and environment of the family. A variety of approaches are examined for helping adolescents and their families, including systems theory. In-class activities for training future family life educators to work with individuals or groups of adolescents are explored, along with extracurricular projects.

SESSION 221

MOCCASINS AND TENNIS SHOES: FAMILIES, SOCIAL JUSTICE AND THE NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURE

Panelists: **Ada Alden**, Director, Eden Prairie Family Ctr., Eden Prairie, MN; **Debby Stark**, Artist, Star Designs, Eden Prairie, MN; **Denise Lynn Wakefield**, Indian and Chemical Dependency Counselor, Minneapolis, MN; **Jack Weatherford**, Anth. Dept., Macalaster Col., St. Paul, MN.

This panel will begin with an official welcome ceremony from the Ojibwe and Native American Nations to those from many states and countries attending the conference. The panelists will explore justice as a cultural value as it has been institutionalized in the indig-enous family traditions and behaviors, in community structures and cultures around the world from the beginning of the human race.

From the jungles of Chiapas in Mexico to the mountains of Tibet in China, indigenous people around the world are now under siege from the forces of coerced assimilation, environmental degradation, and political instability. Those cultures which show the greatest ability to survive are those which keep their family structures and core values intact no matter what else happens to the social structures around them. In their survival, these people offer us a valuable lesson today as we confront ever greater political, cultural, and economic pressures on our families.

This panel will direct its discussion from a historical global view to the community resources and traditions which provide support for families to the traditions and behaviors of Native American families as they prepare their members for their roles in society. The question posed to all is, "How are we, as professionals, preparing our families, leading our communities to live in the world today and in the future?"

SESSION 222

CLERGY FAMILIES: MARITAL, FAMILY AND SPIRITUAL SATISFACTION AND SELF IDENTITY

Donald S. Swenson, Dept. of Soc., Mt. Royal Col., Calgary, AB, Canada

Participants:

Donald S. Swenson,

J. Elizabeth Norrell, Fam. & Hum. Dev., Northern Illinois Univ., DeKalb, IL 60115

Lyle Larson, Dept. of Soc., Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada

J. Walter Goltz, Dept. of Soc., North American Baptist Col., Edmonton, AB, Canada

Judy Watson Tiesel, Fam. Soc. Sci. Dept., Univ. of MN, St. Paul, MN 55108

Discussant: Pauline G. Boss, Fam. Soc. Sci. Dept., Univ. of MN, St. Paul, MN 55108.

This symposium addresses questions of marital, familial, and spiritual satisfaction and the self identity of ministers' wives. Marital satisfaction was found to be (in one paper) dependent upon the life experience of clergy and their spouses when they were children and adolescent. The second paper has results that indicate the correlation between perceived equity between the spouses and marital satisfaction. The third paper's author argues that family satisfaction levels are correlated to measures of perceived boundary maintenance. The author of the fourth paper moves to a concept of spiritual satisfaction: arguing that marital status (celibacy or married) does not impact levels of spiritual growth. The final paper's interest is on the identity of ministers' wives. Identity scores of wives were higher for those who have some sources of identity beyond those of her husband's.

SESSION 223

SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES: DIVERSITY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL.

Shirley M. H. Hanson, CFLE, and Marsha L. Heims, Dept. of Family Nursing, Oregon Health Sciences Univ., Portland, OR 97201-3098.

Participants:

Shirley M. H. Hanson, CFLE, Marsha L. Heims (Dept. of Family Nursing, OHSU, Portland, OR 97201-3098). *Single Parent Families: Present & Future Perspectives.*

Linda D. Ladd, Anisa Zvonkovic (OR State Univ. Extension Service, Multnomah Co., 211 SE 80th Ave., Portland, OR 97215). *Single Mothers with Custody Following Divorce.*

Greer Litton Fox, Priscilla White Blanton (Dept. of Child and Family Studies, Univ. of TN, 1215 West Cumberland Ave., Rm. 115, Knoxville, TN 379961900). *Noncustodial Fathers Following Divorce.*

Lynda Henley Walters Carla R. Abshire (Dept. of Child and Family Development, Univ. of GA, Athens, GA 30602). *Single Parenthood and the Law.*

Discussant: Michael J. Sporakowski, CFLE, Wallace Hall, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061

Major changes are taking place in North American families exerting dramatic influences on family life. High rates of divorce, never-married mothers, and adoption are resulting in greater proportions of adults and children experiencing life in single parent families. These trends are similar to other industrialized societies around the world.

A relevant issue for family professionals is to critically explore families both within and beyond national boundaries and consider how single parent families shape and are shaped by matters of justice. How are the institutions of society, such as government, legal, education, and health care, able to respond to the changing and diverse values, behaviors and resources needed to serve the increasing numbers and diversity of single parent families.

The purpose of this symposium is to discuss a recent project whereby a multidisciplinary team of scholars reflect on the state of knowledge about selected forms of single parent families. First a brief introduction will include an overview, definitions and demographics of single parent families. Two papers will then address single mothers and single fathers and some of the justice issues of each gender group. A discussant will then comment on the papers and also summarize theoretical and research directions pertaining to single parent families and justice in the future.

SESSION 224-1

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH VICTIM BLAMING AND AIDS-RELATED STIGMA: IMPLICATIONS FOR EDUCATORS.

James D. Lambert, Timothy H. Brubaker, Charles B. Hennon, Diana M. Spillman, Family & Child Studies Ctr, Miami Univ., Oxford, OH 45056.

The negative public response to persons with AIDS and those associated with the disease has been recognized as a part of the pathology of the AIDS disease. A useful framework for examining AIDS-related stigma is the blame-the-victim phenomenon. This phenomenon is based in part on the "just-world" hypothesis (Lerner & Miller, 1978). A review of related literature resulted in the development of a theoretical model and several hypotheses. Data were collected from 353 students attending a midwestern university. Data are viewed from a contextual model which examines the relationships of various variables within the model. Results indicated several factors which influence victim-blaming and stigmatization. These factors include mode of contraction, gender, sexual orientation, fear of contagion, AIDS knowledge, and homophobia Interpretations of these findings, as well as implications for family life educators, are presented.

SESSION 224-2

FAMILY COPING, HEALTH STATUS, & QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG PERSONS WITH AIDS & THEIR FAMILIES.

Cornelius Tiggleman & Carol A. Darling, CFLE, Dept. of Fam. & Child Sci., FSU, Tallahassee, FL 32306.

Persons with AIDS and family members were compared regarding family functioning, intensity-of stress, coping strategies, perception of AIDS, health status, and quality of life. A survey research design was employed using a sample of PWAs and affiliative family members (n=228). Results indicated that PWAs had a more stressful perception of AIDS, poorer health status, and poorer quality of life. Quality of life was negatively influenced by health status, and various coping strategies had a positive impact on quality of life. Findings suggest specific interventions.

SESSION 224-3

BEHAVIORAL INTENTION AS A MODIFIER OF ADOLESCENT SEXUAL RISK TAKING BEHAVIOR FOR REDUCING HIV EXPOSURE.

Julianne M. Serovich, Dept. of HDFS, Texas Tech Univ., Lubbock, TX 79409, Kathryn Greene, Dept. of Comm., East Carolina Univ., Greenville, NC 27858, & Judy A. Kimberly, Dept. of HDFS, Texas Tech Univ., Lubbock, TX 79409.

Current estimates suggest the number if adolescents infected with HIV during adolescence is probably greater than figures indicate. This research explores the relation between knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of adolescents in the context of AIDS education using the theory of reasoned action as its framework. Data were collected from three grade levels of students t=492). Four independent variables (attitude toward risky behavior, knowledge of AIDS, subjective norm, and salience) and two dependent variables (the intention to use condoms and frequency of intercourse) were analyzed using step-wise multiple regressions. Analyses indicate high school students are more likely to use condoms if they possess more positive attitudes toward reducing risky behavior. None of the independent variables entered significantly to predict frequency of sexual intercourse. Implications for educators, practitioners, and policymakers are delineated.

SESSION 225-1

A FAMILY PERSPECTIVE ON SERVICES INTEGRATION.

Patricia Voydanoff, Ctr. for the Study of Family Development, Univ. of Dayton, Dayton, OH 45469-1445.

This paper documents that many families experience multiple interrelated problems and shows why current service delivery systems are limited in their ability to address the problems of multi-need families. It presents a rationale for services integration and demonstrates the value of incorporating criteria derived from a family perspective in integrated efforts to meet complex family needs.

SESSION 225-2

SOCIAL SUPPORT, FAMILY STRENGTHS AND CHILDREARING BEHAVIORS OF HOMELESS AND HOUSED LOW-INCOME MOTHERS.

Sally A. Koblinsky and Elaine A. Anderson, Dept. of Family Studies, Univ. of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

This study examined differences in the social support networks, family strengths and childrearing behaviors of homeless and housed low-income mothers. Data were collected from 45 homeless and 58 housed mothers who had a preschool child in Head Start. Mothers completed an interview that included the Family Support Scale, the Family Strengths Scale, the Family Hardiness Scale, and the HOME Scale. Findings revealed that homeless mothers received significantly less extended family support and significantly less institutional support than housed mothers. The two groups also differed in family strengths, with homeless mothers expressing significantly less family pride and significantly less confidence in family members than their housed peers. Homeless mothers received significantly lower scores than housed mothers on the childrearing measure and cognitive stimulation subscale, but the two groups did not differ on the emotional support subscale. Analyses also examined the role of family strength and support variables in predicting maternal childrearing behaviors. Implications of the outcomes for family practitioners are discussed.

SESSION 225-3

ECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILIES MAINTAINED BY NEVER-MARRIED MOTHERS.

Mark Lino, Family Economics Research Group, ARS, USDA, Hyattsville, MD 20782.

An increasing proportion of children are living in single-parent families, especially those maintained by never-married mothers. This study examines the income and expenditures of families maintained by never-married mothers, comparing them with families maintained by divorced/separated mothers. Data are from the 1989-91 Consumer Expenditure Survey. Before-tax income for families maintained by never-married mothers averaged $9,820, compared with $18,580 for families maintained by divorced/separated mothers. Thirty-nine percent of the income of families maintained by never-married mothers was from public assistance and food stamps, compared with 7 percent for families maintained by divorced/ separated mothers. Total expenditures of both groups of single-mother families exceed their income, likely indicating debt or others covering their expenses. Housing, food, and transportation made up 72 percent of total expenses for families maintained by never-married mothers. However, 91 percent of these families did not own a home and 65 percent did not own a vehicle.

SESSION 225-4

FAMILIES RESPOND TO EDUCATION REFORM: PARTICIPATION AND DECISION-MAKING IN CHILDREN'S EDUCATION.

Patricia Hyjer Dyk, Dept. of Soc., Stephan M. Wilson, Research Ctr. Families & Children, Univ. of KY, Lexington, KY 40546-0215.

In keeping with this year's theme, one arena in which families play a key role is in the family-school interface. Parents are concerned that their children are being justly treated and receiving a good, better, or best education possible, and that the content and process in the local schools is consistent with parents' values and expectations for their children. Thus, state mandated educational policies impact families.

In 1990, the Kentucky Educational Reform Act (KERA) began implementation. Among the many KERA innovations are school based decision making which requires parent representation on each school's executive committee and the establishment of Family Resource and Youth Service Centers (FRSYC). Based upon qualitative data gained from parent focus groups, parent assessment of about changes in school content and process were examined. Findings indicate increased demands on family time and resources, parental resistance to change, & parental apprehension about schools usurping their parental role.

SESSION 226

GENDER, JUSTICE, AND FAMILIES: A DIALOGUE AMONG WOMEN AND MEN.

Leigh A. Leslie, Dept. of Family Studies, Univ. of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742

Participants:

William J. Doherty (Univ. of Minnesota), Katheryn Felty (Univ. of Akron), Kenneth Hardy (Syracuse Univ.), Michael P. Johnson (Pennsylvania State Univ.), Linda Thompson (Univ. of Wisconsin), Kersti A. Yllo (Wheaton Col.)

In family studies, as in all other social sciences, the last decade has witnessed a feminist inspired reconsideration of much of what we thought we knew about families. And yet, the question remains, how far have we come? What is the state of families today? Are they more "just" or do they remain socially sanctioned institutions for the oppression of women. Is there truly recognition of the diversity of family forms and respect for differences based on ethnicity and culture? What has the role of our scholarship and practice been in challenging or supporting the status quo? Have biases of the past really been addressed in our research and practice, and if not, where should we focus our efforts? These are troubling questions which have been the framework of many discussions among family scholars. Not surprisingly, concerned scholars and practitioners may wrestle with these question but arrive at different answers. As we continue to examine our work in light of a feminist challenge it is important that we not curtail discussions or exchange of ideas simply because our answers are not all the same. In an effort to further that dialogue, a panel of scholars whose work has focused on issues of gender, justice and caring in families will discuss questions regarding the current state of families and our role as scholars and practitioners in promoting justice in families.

SESSION 227-1

WOMEN'S RELIGION, WORK, AND EMOTIONAL ILLNESS.

Bruce A. Chadwick, Ctr. for Studies of the Family; H. Dean Garrett, Church History, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

This paper explains the interaction between religiosity, labor force participation, and emotional illness of women. Women in the labor force face the difficult task of performing at work and at home. The pressure of too much to do, too little time, and too little energy are predicted to deteriorate the emotional health of employed women. The stress is even stronger when the employed women experience religious pressures to remain in the home. The data were collected from a sample of 3,000 women, age 20-60, living along the Wasatch Front in Utah. Repeated mailings produced a 50% response rate. Emotional illness was measured by a 7-item self-esteem scale and a 10-item scale asking for feelings and behaviors systematic of emotional illness. The results support the hypotheses that working women experience higher levels of emotional stress than housewives and that highly religious women who work have even higher levels.

SESSION 227-2

IMPROVING RELIGIOUS ORANIZATIONS' EFFECTIVENESS WITH BATTERED WOMEN: ADVICE FROM VICTIM ADVOCATES.

Jerry Gross, Sandra M. Stith, VA Tech, Falls Church, VA 22042

Because of their position in the community, religious organizations are one potential source of support for battered women. In this study, 185 counselor/ advocates from 35 shelters in Virginia were surveyed to determine how religious organizations might be more helpful to battered women. Feedback from these counselor/advocates is used to develop materials to assist clergy in knowing how to be more supportive of battered women. Preliminary results suggest that religious leaders need to learn how to assess for safety issues as they help battered women struggle with their religious issues.

SESSION 227-3

FAMILY, GENDER, AND WORK: JUSTICE IN CHURCHES.

Leslie D. Hall, Dept. of Human Dev. & Fam. Sci., Oregon State Univ., Corvallis, OR 97331.

Interviews were held with married mothers who were church members (N= 10). The study explored pastors' beliefs about women working outside of the home for pay (employment). Pastors agreed with the option, but did not advertise it. Subjects--working full-time, part-time, or not working--received more counsel from women friends/groups than from pastors. Subjects felt positive about work and were influenced by their families. There were correlations of work with feelings of well-being, and of education and age at the birth of a first child with work satisfaction. Families are affected by support and by barriers from churches, the latter including limited ideas about family and gender roles. Implications are presented for church members, pastors, and counselors.

SESSION 228-1

A COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF WORK-FAMILY CONFLICT MEASURES.

Bruce W. Eagle, Barbara A. Ribbens, Dept. of Mgmt. & Finance, Col. of Business, St. Cloud State Univ., St. Cloud, MN 56301-4498; & Edward W. Miles, Dept. of Mgmt., Col. of Bus.

Admin., Georgia State Univ., P.O. Box 4014, Atlanta, GA 30302-4014.

This study's topic involves work-family conflict, a type of interrole conflict in which the role pressures from the work and family domains are mutually incompatible in some way (Greenhaus & Beutell, 1985). Our paper describes the nature of the comparisons to be made among the three sole-existing bidirectional measures of work-family conflict (as used by Frone, Russell, & Cooper, 1992; Gutek, Searle, & Klepa, 1991; Wiley, 1987) in terms of their predictive value among a set of family- and job-related variables. A nomological network of the relevant constructs and their predicted relationships to the two bidirectional work-family conflict variables is presented. Research questions are posed, sampling procedures (N=558) and methodology are described. Research implications and benefits to be derived from documenting the construct validity of the three bidirectional W=>F and F=>W conflict instruments are discussed.

SESSION 228-2

PATTERNS OF COMMITMENT, MULTIPLE ROLES, AND ROLE EASE.

Stephen R. Marks, Dept. of Soc., Univ. of Maine, 5728 Fernald Hall, Orono, ME 04469-5728; Shelley MacDermid, Purdue Univ., 1269 Family Research Inst., West Lafayette, IN 47907-1269.

The literature on multiple roles and identities is often burdened by the assumption that people organize their total role systems into a "salience hierarchy," through which they assign greater importance to some of their roles than to others. We argue that the way people organize their total role systems is an empirical issue, not an established fact, and that it is a live option for people to organize them non-hierarchically. Findings are offered from two studies in which planned comparisons test the hypothesis that people who have balanced, positive commitments across their entire systems of roles and activities will score lower on measures of role strain and depression, and higher on measures of self esteem, "role ease, "and other indicators of well-being. The hypotheses are confirmed, even when the influence of stress is removed from the dependent variables.

SESSION 228-3

THE EFFECTS OF FATHER'S WORKING CONDITIONS AND FAMILY ECONOMIC HARDSHIP ON PARENTING BEHAVIORS AND CHILDREN'S SELF-EFFICACY.

Les B. Whitbeck, Ronald L. Simons, and K. A. S. Wickrama, Ctr. for Research on Rural Mental Health, Dept. of Sociology, Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA 50011.

In this study we investigate the effects of father's substantive working conditions and family economic hardship on his parenting behaviors and the subsequent effects on the self-efficacy of his adolescent children. The structural equation model based on a sample of 317 fathers and their adolescent offspring employs panel data at three points in time and multiple reporters to reduce measurement error. The findings indicate that both father's working conditions and family economic stress affect father's parenting behaviors. In turn, father's use of inductive parenting techniques and avoidance of harsh parenting behaviors contributes to adolescent's self-efficacy.

SESSION 228-4

THE IMPACT OF JOB INSECURITY ON MARITAL AND FAMILY RELATIONS.

Stephan M. Wilson, Research Ctr. for Families and Children, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506, and Jeffry H. Larson, CFLE, Family Sciences, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between perceived stress resulting from job insecurity and marital and family functioning. Data was collected from 111 married couples (! = 222) in which at least one of the spouses was working in an insecure job environment. Regression analyses showed that job insecurity stress was related to marital and family dysfunction and the number of family problems reported. There were no significant differences in employee/ nonemployee scores for any of the marital and family functioning measures. This funding provides evidence for a systemic effect of job insecurity on the family. The implication of the findings for family life education, marriage and family therapy, and organization policies are discussed.

SESSION 229

STUDENT/NEW PROFESSIONALS DEVELOPMENT FORUM.

Maressa Murray and Kathleen Gilbert (Dept. of Applied Health Science, Poplars 619, Indiana Univ., Bloomington, IN 47405), *Negotiating NCFR as an Undergraduate.*

Sharon Dwyer and Lydia Marek (Fam. & Child Dev., Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061), *Challenges and Strategies: Combining Graduate School and Family*

H. Wallace Goddard (Spidle Hall, Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL), *What Does This Mean? Translating Research Into Programs*

Edith Lewis (Sch. of Social Work, Univ. of Michigan, 1065 Frieze Bldg., Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1285), *Getting Along with Colleagues*

Ronald Wilson (Western Michigan Univ., Kalamazoo, MI 49008), *Secondary Data Analysis: An Efficient, Cost-Effective Resource for Students and New Professionals*

Stephen Smith, Gregory Wasberg (Dept. of Human & Family Resources, Northern Illinois Univ., DeKalb, IL 60115), *Textbooks, Story Books, Daycare and Midnight Oil: How to Get a Graduate Degree Without Losing Your Mind and Your Family*

Robert Keim, CFLE (Dept. of Human & Family Resources, Northern Illinois Univ., DeKalb, IL 60115) and Pamela Lerner (Spidle Hall, Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL), *The Process of Publishing: Editor and Student Perspectives*

Stress and Family Life: An Applied Program for Educators, Leader to be Announced

Family Therapy Award Winner, To be Announced

This session is designed to give practical helps to students and new professionals. The leaders are professionals and graduate students who will present tips, based on their own experiences. The session is in round table format, limited to 10 participants at each table. Leaders give an overview of the topics, then guide the whole group is discussion. Every 30 minutes the participants change round tables.

SATURDAY, NOV. 12

SESSION 303-1

RURAL AND URBAN MOTHERS DESCRIPTIONS OF STRONG AND WEAK POINTS OF CHILD CARE.

Alice M. Atkinson, CFLE, Div. of C&I, Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242.

A random selection of 199 rural mothers were interviewed by telephone concerning their use of relatives, family day care and center based care. 763 urban mothers were also interviewed. Rural mothers

using relatives described both the strong and weak points of care as including the child-caregiver relationship and qualities of the caregivers. Mothers using centers primarily described the strong and weak points as the programs and the services. FDC users described program and service for strong points and the physical environment and other children for weak points. Only one rural/urban difference was found. These results suggest that checklists describing center based care may be less useful for rural mothers who primarily use individual caregivers.

SESSION 303-2

LESSONS FROM LIFE'S FIRST TEACHER: THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY IN LEARNING TO WORK.

Marilyn Martin Rossmann, Family Education Program, Univ. of Minnesota 325 VoTech Ed Bldg, St. Paul, MN 55108 and Wendy Way, Continuing and Vocational Education, Univ. of Wisconsin, 1300 Linden Drive, Madison, WI 53706

The purpose of this study is to clarify the role of families in adolescent's work-related learning. Since families influence the intellectual growth, work ethic and occupational choices for their members, it is important for family life educators to know about the ways families contribute to learning and preparation for work.

The model for the study is Bronfenbrenner's (1977) concept of the ecology of human development, family and work. The project examines associations between: family system variables (intentional interactions regarding work/careers, family functioning, family-based work experience and the nature and extent of school-family interaction); learning processes (engagement in learning and learning syle); and occupationally-relevant outcomes (career maturity, work effectiveness skills, academic achievement and high school achievement).

Data for the study come from a national sample of 2,000 12th grade students from 4 states. The report includes analysis from descriptive statistics and structural equation modeling.

SESSION 303-3

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATORS AND THE WORK-FAMILY CHALLENGE: TIME FOR ADVOCACY.

Berna J. Skrypnek, Janet E. Fast, Dept. of Human Ecology, Univ. of Alberta. Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E7.

Many families experience problems as they struggle to meet multiple demands of work and family life. Based on a survey of over 100 Canadian family life education and family service organizations, it appears that few are currently offering programs to assist family members in coping with the competing demands of work and family. When programs were offered, program content seemed to be based on the assumption that resources, such as time and energy, were being used inefficiently and that the solution lies in equipping families with better resource management skills. It is increasingly evident that few opportunities for efficiency gains within families remain. In addition to individual family-based approaches, Canadian family life educators need to work with families to seek public, corporate and community-based solutions. In particular, family life educators can play an important role as advocates and advocacy trainers for the development of family-responsive public and corporate policy.

SESSION 303-4

FAMILY AND WORK ACROSS THE FAMILY LIFE CYCLE: IMPLICATIONS FOR STRENGTHENING EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS.

Randy R Weigel, Home Econ., Univ. of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071; Daniel J. Weigel, Coop. Exten., Univ. of Nevada, Reno, NV 89520; Peggy, S. Berger, Design, and Alicia S. Cook, HDFS, Colo. State Univ., Ft. Collins, CO 80523; Robert DelCampo, Home Econ., New Mexico State Univ., Las Cruces, NM 88003

This study examines the impact of work-family conflict on personal, work, and family life over the family life cycle and presents suggestions for more effectively targeting education and services for working families. 436 employed parents completed mail surveys. Results indicated family life cycle differences in terms of work/family conflict, stress, and the quality of family life. Using these results, differing profiles with specific suggestions for programs were developed across the family life cycle to help family practitioners and educators target prevention and intervention efforts for working families.

SESSION 304-1

FAMILIES IN THE HEALTH CARE WEB: FAMILY MEMBERS' PERCEPTIONS OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS IN FAMILY PROBLEM SOLVING AFTER BRAIN INJURY:

Rosalyn Delehanty, Glenrose Rehabilitation Hospital, 10230 - 111 Ave., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, & Dianne K. Kieren, Dept. of Human Ecology, Univ. of Alberta, 3-38 Assiniboia Hall, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2E7.

While there is no doubt that the nature of brain injury in and of itself is a critical factor in determining family problem solving success, another important factor is the fit between the manner in which patients, families and health professionals operate as a problem solving team. The current research utilized a grounded theory approach to study family problem solving in five families with an adult brain injured member. Whole family interviews, individual follow up interviews, observed problem solving interaction, individual questionnaire data about problems and current problem solving effectiveness provided the data. The present paper reports a portion of this theory, the perceived role of health professionals as problem solving resources in the problem solving process.

Five role themes are discussed: intrusive guide, boundary maintainer, alternative generator and tester, advocate and family stability touchstone. The manner in which health professional roles serve as resources or barriers to family problem solving provides the basis for empowerment oriented practice.

SESSION 304-3

FAMILIES: A KEY TO ADHERENCE POST HEART ATTACK.

Elizabeth Beach, Col. of Nurs., The Univ. of Akron, Akron, OH, 44325, Ann Smith, Dept. of Nurs., Medical Col. of OH, Toledo, OH, 43699.

With efforts to reduce health care costs, one proposal is to base continued insurance coverage on patient compliance. Is this position justifiable? In this descriptive study (N=41) nurses identified self-care limitations of persons for 3 months post first heart attack. The top four most frequently occurring limitations that kept patients from adhering to their regime were: 1) patterns of family living that interfere with efforts towards self-care, 2) intense feelings, i.e., anxiety and depression, 3) denial or inability to face reality, and 4) the patient's belief that he is incapable of making the proposed changes

(Orem, 1985, p. 125-128). The results of this study highlight the need to address the complexity of limitations which block patients from following complex Medical regimens, in spite of current elaborate educational interventions. These findings suggest new directions to assessment of person post heart attack which could lead to prescribing interventions that may increase adherence. A case study and implica-tions for cardiac rehabilitation and intended behavior changes are presented.

SESSION 305

RESTORING JUSTICE THROUGH FORGIVENESS: INTEGRATING MORAL DEVELOPMENT INTO THERAPY.

Glenn J. Veenstra, Dept. of Psychiatry, Univ. of Kansas Sch. of Medicine-Wichita, 1010 N. Kansas, Wichita, KS 67214-3199;

Charles A. Romig, Dept. of Adm., Coun., Ed. & Sch. Psych., Wichita State Univ., Wichita, KS 67260

Therapists often avoid issues of Justice in order to not be judgmental, but problems involving deep hurts like abuse and affairs force them to confront the question of how to restore a sense of equity. A therapeutically useful model of the steps in the forgiveness process will be presented. It provokes a discussion of the seeming paradoxes such as blaming vs. excusing, right vs. wrong, Justice vs. mercy that typically block therapeutic progress. Using an adaptation of the stages of moral development to cognitively differentiate how the rules about equity are established, the presenters will demonstrate techniques for resolving these impasses. Through case vignettes the participants will learn to apply the model in their clinical practices. In the process of discussing them, the intellectual quandaries that make justice such a difficult concept to understand will be addressed in new ways that can be integrated into social systems from neighborhoods to nations.

SESSION 306

AN INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON FAMILY POLICIES IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES: EFFECTS ON CHILDBEARING AND CHILDREARING

Nancy M. Kingsbury, Chair of Family Sciences, Texas Woman's Univ., Denton, TX 76204

Participants:

Jan E. Trost (Dept. of Soc., Uppsala Univ., Uppsala, Sweden) *Scandinavia*

Nancy M. Kingsbury (Chair of Family Sciences, Texas Woman's Univ., Denton, TX 76204) *Quebec and France*

Sandra Hofferth (Soc. Dept., Univ. of MI, Ann Arbor, MI) *Women's Employment in the U.S.*

Wilfried Dumon (Dept. of Soc., Catholic Univ. of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium) *Europe*

Discussant: Joan Aldous (Soc. Dept., Decio Bldg., Univ. of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556).

Childbearing and childrearing are affected by governmental policies in all countries. Children and families are impacted most by "family policies," which are generally different in developed countries as opposed to developing countries (Kamerman, 1993) Whether implicit or explicit, family policies have the potential to affect family process and outcomes.

This symposium will present recent research results about the impact of explicit and implicit family policies on family process and outcomes in the developed counties mentioned above. Presenters will define and outlines policies in the countries they represent and will report on evidence of the impact these policies have had on families. This symposium will provide an opportunity for the discussant to present a comparative summary and overview of family policies.

ESSION 307-1

SOCIOCULTURAL INCENTIVES FOR EARLY PREGNANCY AND PARENTHOOD AMONG DISADVANTAGED ADOLESCENTS.

H. Theodore Groat, Peggy C. Giordano, Beverly B. Nelson, Dept. of Soc., Bowling Green St. Univ., Bowling Green, OH 43403

Prior research suggests that disadvantaged adolescents often fail to follow the normative, middle-class sequencing of education, financial security, marriage, and "on-time" parenthood because--from the perspective of their own worldviews--it does not make much sense. Our research involves a qualitative exploration of some of the details and subtleties of everyday inner-city life that contribute to these adolescent worldviews. Through focus group interviews with school-age mothers (N=39), this research explores the extent to which a broader-than-usual conceptualization of fertility "intentionality" may underlie childbearing among unmarried adolescents from disadvantaged backgrounds. Strong evidence was found (e.g., social acceptance and support from relatives and peers, gender relations, and economic feasibility) supporting the notion that identifiable combinations of social and cultural pressures influence the timing and circumstances of entry into parenthood. Specific policy implications regarding the mix of current incentives are addressed.

SESSION 307-2

WHEN IS THE FATHER REALLY THERE?: FATHERS' AND MOTHERS' PERCEPTIONS OF FATHER PRESENCE IN THE EARLY PARENTING PERIOD.

Edythe Krampe, Dept. of Child Dev., Calif. State U., Fullerton, CA 92634.

In this study, father presence is conceptualized to go beyond the physically present-physically absent criterion frequently found in the research literature to include measures of marital interaction, paternal involvement during pregnancy and paternal involvement during the first ten months of the infant's life. Seventy-six fathers and sixty-three mothers were interviewed in a telephone survey of new parents. Fathers and mothers reported different information about fathers helping out during pregnancy and talking with the mother's doctor; they also reported different information about the amount of time fathers spent with infants in the first six months of life and in frequency of care of sick children. Father-mother differences appeared in perceived disruption of routine activities, competence as a parent and adequacy of childcare. Income and ethnic differences were also observed. The meaning of these differences is explored.

SESSION 307-3

FATHER ROLE IDENTITY AND INVOLVEMENT WITH CHILDREN IN NONDIVORCED AND DIVORCED FAMILIES.

Carmelle Minton & B. Kay Pasley, Dept. of Hum. Dev. & Fam. Stud., UNCG, Greensboro, NC 27412.

Data from 178 nondivorced and 92 divorced fathers were used to examine the relationship between fathers' parenting role identity and father involvement in child-related activities. Also, the moderating effect of marital status on this relationship was tested. Nondivorced fathers had higher role identity and more frequent involvement with their children. Role identity was positively associated with involvement; fathers with higher role identity were more involved. The positive relationship between role identity and involvement was not affected by marital status. The findings suggest that the paternal

role remains equally important to fathers regardless of marital status. However, divorced fathers do not feel as capable and satisfied in the role, and these feelings are associated with less involvement. Marital status is an important variable father involvement. However, it has less value in explaining how role identity translates into involvement.

SESSION 307-4

THE EFFECTS OF FATHER IDENTITY AND THE COPARENTAL RELATIONSHIP ON ADOLESCENT FATHERS' LEVEL OF INVOLVEMENT WITH THEIR CHILDREN.

Linda Wark, Diana Leigh, Dept. of Fam. Rel. & Hum. Dev., Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210.

Data were collected from both residential and nonresidential adolescent fathers. 61 fathers in teen parenting programs completed questionnaires. Levels of involvement with their children were positively related to the coparent relationship and boundary ambiguity, that is, a sense of being a father. No significant differences were found based on residential status. However, younger fathers, who were more likely to be in residence, reported greater involvement, and older fathers reported a stronger sense of being a father. Implications for intervention are discussed.

SESSION 308

FEMINISM AND FAMILY: CONFLICT OR COMPLEMENT?

Rosemary Radford Ruether, Garrett Evangelical School of Theology, Northwestern Univ., Evanston, IL 60602.

Most Americans, whether active Christians or not, assume that there is a traditional form of the family found in the Bible and that traditional Christianity has always championed the family as the primary value for Christian life. They may be surprised to discover that the patterns of the family are diverse in the Biblical record itself and are significantly different from what is assumed to be the normative family by conservative Christians today. Also that Christianity for much of its history saw the family as an inferior state of life compared to the unmarried life.

In this talk she shows how these earlier views of the family were gradually changed, and the 19th century context for the development of the form of the family taken as normative by conservative Christians. She also discusses how the first wave of feminism (late 19th century) linked feminism to an idealized view of woman's role in the family, especially as Mother. She discusses how feminism became interpreted as anti-family in the 1960's, and how conservative Christians have tried to attack feminism by defining it as "anti-family" (and themselves as "pro-family"). The talk evaluates the present culture war over feminism and family and explores ways to redefine the terms for a more positive relation of Christianity, feminism and family.

Stop by the NCFR booth when you are in the Exhibits area. The staff are there to help you.

SESSION 309

GROWING UP IN THE SOCIALLY TOXIC ENVIRONMENT: CHILDHOOD IN THE 1990S

James Garbarino, Director, Family Life Development Ctr., Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY 14853.

Garbarino will explore the proposition that life for kids in the 90s offers a more "socially toxic" environment than it did for kids in the 50s. While many technological advances have been made, we have lost ground in social environment quality. Lethality of violent conflict has increased because of the proliferation of guns in adolescent peer groups; increased nastiness and violence on television; increased school size leading to depersonalization.

SESSION 312

TRANSRACIAL AND INTERNATIONAL ADOPTION: THE CURRENT STATE OF RESEARCH, PRACTICE & POLICY.

Phyllis Bengtson, Dept of Fam. Soc. Sci., Univ. of MN, 1985 Buford Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108.

Participants:

Ruth G. McRoy (Sch. of Soc. Wk., Univ. of TX, Austin, TX 78712). *Issues in Transracial Adoption.*

Susan Freivalds (Adoptive Fam. of Amer., 3333 Hwy. 100 N., Mpls., MN 55422). *International Adoption: The Rights of Ethnic-Minority Children and International Policy.*

In the U.S. during the 1960's & 1970's, because of widespread use of contraceptives, the availability of legalized abortion & society's increasing tolerance toward unmarried mothers raising their own children, there were more white couples who wanted to adopt babies than there were white babies available for adoption. As a result, social workers sought new sources of adoptable children and found one in foreign children. At the same time the civil rights movement resulted in changing attitudes about racial segregation which made it possible for white people to adopt black children. The ensuing 30 years have brought much debate and several policy reversals surrounding the adoption of ethnic-minority children by white couples.

Are we, as has been suggested, committing "cultural genocide"? or are ethnic-minority children adopted into white families able to develop ethnic and cultural identity? Are transracial adoptions necessary to provide stable homes for children who otherwise would languish for years in foster care? Or are we creating a shortage of black adoptive couples due to barriers such as systemic racism, prejudicial attitudes, lack of recruitment efforts and agency fees? What effect is anticipated from the new Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoption and the proposed Multi-Ethnic Act of 1993?

This session will examine this ongoing debate in depth and will present the most current research findings and competing perspectives on transracial and international adoptions.

SESSION 315-1

LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF IDENTITY AND INTIMACY FOR COLLEGE-AGED MALES AND FEMALES

Suzanne E. Bartle, Dept. of Family Relations and Human Development, The Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210.

Longitudinal research testing Erikson's theory about the sequencing of identity and intimacy for males and females is sparse. The purpose of the present investigation was to test the fit of two causal models, one for Erikson's sequence and one for a model that suggests identity and intimacy are co-emergent. Data on 108 families were collected from a random sample of freshmen and seniors at a large Midwestern University during the summer and then nine months later. A model is presented that includes family level factors and individual level factors. Gender differences are explored and implications for theory and future research are discussed

SESSION 315-2

SEXUAL COMMUNICATION AND PROTECTIVE STRATEGIES OF YOUNG ADULT HETEROSEXUALS: THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTAL SEXUAL COMMUNICATION.

M. Katherine Hutchinson and Teresa M. Cooney, Dept. of Individual and Family Studies, Univ. of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716.

This study identifies dyadic and family-of-origin factors that influence the sexual risk-taking and protective behaviors of young adult heterosexuals. Data were collected from white, unmarried, heterosexual young adults and, whenever possible, their most recent sexual partners (N=166). Family-of-origin factors such as quality of parent-child relationship, type and degree of sexual communication with parent(s), and gender of parent involved in sexual communication are considered. Results show significant gender differences in the influence of these factors upon young adults' sexual communication and protective behaviors. Implications for preventive programming with families are presented.

SESSION 315-3

PERCEPTIONS OF OWN AND SIBLING ROLES ASSOCIATED WITH SATISFACTION WITH MOTHER AND FATHER.

Judith L. Fischer. Priti Bhatt. Shera Atkinson. Dept. Human Dev. & Fam. Studies, Texas Tech Univ., Lubbock, TX 79409.

It was predicted that enacting positive roles in the family would be related to greater satisfaction with mother and father, whereas enacting negative roles in the family would be related to lesser satisfaction with parents. In regression analyses, the more the hero role and the less the lost child role, the more the satisfaction with mother; the more the mascot role and the less the scapegoat role, the more the satisfaction with father. Differences between perceptions of respondent's and sibling's roles could be related to greater or lesser satisfaction with parents depending upon theoretical perspective. Findings provided more support for the view that similarity in sibling roles would be related to greater satisfaction with parents. Future research could examine variations in these associations depending upon the functionality of the family.

Note: Session 315-4 is now being presented as a paper in Session 224-3 on Friday, Nov. 11, 3:45-5:15 pm.

SESSION 315-5

COMPETENCIES, VISIONS, AND CHANGE: EMPOWERING THE ADOLESCENT FEMALE.

Mary Bemker, Liz Sias-Shannon, CHOICE Intervention Alcohol and Drug Program, 3715 Bardstown Rd., Louisville, KY 40218

Preparation for adulthood in female adolescents- as impacted by gender role expectations of self, family and community- will be addressed from a systems perspective. ATOD use, violence and other negative behaviors will be presented as resulting from females' expanded role demands, codependency and frustrations resulting from functioning in a male dominated society.

Attention to these needs, and positive reframing of female adolescents' perceptions of Self, growth and development, and integration of mind/body/spirit will be presented. These will be discussed with regard to the interrelationship of youth/ family/ cultural expectations, and health. In addition, proven methods of fostering resiliency in adolescent females in therapeutic settings will be offered. Specific emphasis will be given to strategies for empowering females without reinforcing the "male clone" image. Experiencial exercises will be included to enhance learning.

SESSION 315-6

ASSOCIATING WITH OLDER PEERS DURING ADOLESCENCE.

Angela H. Fridrich, Susan B. Silverberg, & Sherry Betts, Div. of Family Studies, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

Data were collected from 2,268 7th-12th graders in a small, rural Southwestern community. We focused on two groups: those teens who "hang out" with friends who are "all in my grade" (n=274) and those whose friends are "nearly all in older grades than me" (n=206). we examined differences between these two groups in three general areas: problem behavior; perceptions of peer values/ behaviors; and perceptions of parenting quality and monitoring. We also examined whether the association between peers' age and these variables differed as a function of grade level. Compared with teens who associated with same-age peers, teens who associated with older peers engaged in greater problem behavior/substance use; perceived their friends as engaging in greater substance use and as placing less importance on issues such as education; and reported poorer quality relations with parents and less parental monitoring. Significant Age of Peers x Grade Level interactions suggested that the deleterious effect of having older peers as friends seems to be most problematic for younger adolescents (7-8th graders). Implications for prevention and intervention programs will be discussed.

SESSION 315-7

THE DYNAMICS OF GENDER IN THE FAMILY: IDENTITY DEVELOPMENT DURING THE TRANSITION FROM ADOLECENCE TO YOUNG ADULTHOOD

Avery E. Goldstein, California State Univ., Long Beach, Dept. of Home Economics, Long Beach, CA 90840-0501.

The family plays an important role in adolescent identity development. It is hypothesized that flexibility in the family sets the stage for adolescent identity achievement while inflexible and over-controlling parenting may inhibit identity achievement. There is evidence that girls and boys have different experiences in the family. The influence of gender on family experience and identity development was investigated. Three hundred subjects were asked to complete a questionnaire. ANOVAs, Chi-Square analyses and correlations were used to determine the relationship among sex, perceived maternal caretaking and identity. Results indicate that, women perceived significantly more support in the family than did men. Also, Identity diffused males perceived the least support while Foreclosed females perceived the most support within the family.

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SESSION 315-8

PERCEPTIONS OF PARENTING AND FAMILY LIFE BY PARENTING TEENS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

Cathy Hockaday, Sedahlia Jasper Crase, & Dahlia F. Stockdale. Human Dev. & Family Studies, Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA, 50014.

Parenting teens (N = 56) and nominated nonpregnant, nonparenting friends (E = 27) responded to paper and pencil questionnaires and open-ended questions concerning background characteristics, relationship patterns, birth control use, aspects of parenting, and childrearing. The nonpregnant, nonparenting friends had friendships of longer duration, felt influenced by friends concerning sexual activity and contraceptive use, and had more pregnant friends in the past than the parenting teens. Nonpregnant, nonparenting friends were more likely not to desire early parenthood. Implications for parental involvement in teens' lives will be discussed.

SESSION 315-9

TEENAGE PREGNANCY AND SOCIOEMOTIONAL ADJUSTMENT: ETHNICITY ISSUES.

Delores E. Smith and Mandel Johnson. Dept. of Child and Family Studies, Univ. of TN., Knoxville, TN. 37996.

This study used the multidimensional construct of socioemotional adjustment to investigate the relationships among pregnancy status, socioemotional adjustment and ethnicity. Subjects were 100 pregnant and never pregnant African American and European American adolescents ranging in age from 15 to 19 years. Findings indicated that socioemotional adjustment and pregnancy status were associated for European American adolescents, but not for African American adolescents. Among European Americans never pregnant adolescents scored significantly better than their same race pregnant counterparts on 10 of the 12 areas of adjustment examined. Only on one dimension, vocational attitudes, did African American never pregnant adolescents score significantly better than pregnant African American adolescents. Regardless of pregnancy status African American adolescents expressed greater pessimism about their vocational future than European Americans. Results are discussed in terms of cultural and reference group dynamics. Implications for program planning and policy development are also noted.

SESSION 315-10

TESTING A SOCIAL AGREEMENT THEORY OF ADOLESCENT PROBLEM BEHAVIOR.

H. Wallace Goddard, Family & Child Development, Auburn Univ., Auburn University, AL 36849-5604.

There are many theories of adolescent problem behavior. Many are not explanatory. Few deal with developmental and values issues. This paper reports the development of a Social Agreement theory which posits that, based on sensitive caregiving and experience of a safe society, a child buys into a tacit social agreement. Those who do not buy into the social agreement because of aversive experience with caregivers and society are at highest risk for anti-social behavior.

Items assessing social support and connectedness to society were used. In addition, values and family relationships were included in the instrument in order to assess the importance of belonging, relationships and other values for the subjects.

The theory was tested with survey data from 4500 high school students. Analyses support the role of a social agreement in explaining serious adolescent problem behavior.

SESSION 315-11

RUSSIAN ADOLESCENTS IN THE ERA OF PERESTROKIA: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY ENVIRONMENT AND ADOLESCENT DRUG USE.

Scott D. Scheer, Dept. of Ind. and Fam. Studies, Univ. of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716.

Presently, there is insignificant information on Russian adolescents in the Post-Gorbachev era. Russian researchers argue that attention must be given to their youth since they are the group most effected by the social and political shock that began with glasnost and perestrokia. Drug abuse in particular has been labeled a top priority for social intervention. This study explores family (conflict, cohesion, parent-teen intimacy) and demographic variables in adolescent drug use. A random survey of 159 Russian adolescents (60% females, M age = 15.5 years) indicated that the family variables of conflict, cohesion, and parent-teen intimacy were correlated and predictive of adolescent drug use. The results are discussed along with their implications for establishing effective prevention and treatment programs.

SESSION 315-12

ADOLESCENT DEPRESSION AND DELINQUENCY: EFFECTS OF SCHOOL INTERACTIONS, EXPERIENCES AND CONVENTIONAL BEHAVIORS.

Shobha C Shagle, Ctr. for Urban Affairs & Policy Research, Northwestern Univ., Evanston, IL 60208.

Evidence indicates that adolescent depression and delinquency in the U.S. is widely prevalent. In trying to explain these problems, research effors have paid particular attention to individual and family correlates, while few have assessed the effects of school influences. The present study informed by social development theory assessed the influence of characteristics of the internal life of school on adolescent depression and delinquency. Self-reported longitudinal data from 5245 (2582 male, 2642 female) adolescents enrolled in the 23 middle schools of Prince George County, Maryland were used for analyses. Results obtained from analyzing a sub-sample of white youths, showed the effects of school interactions and attachment to school to be mediated by school performance and interaction with friends. Delinquent friends was the strongest predictor of delinquency and it also had a weak association with depression. School performance and type of peer interactions were moderately interrelated. Future analyses will examine variations in the model for blacks, and boys and girls.

SESSION 315-13

UNRAVELING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADOLESCENT SELF ESTEEM AND GENDER ORIENTATION.

Daniel J. Weigel, HDFS, Deborah Ballard-Reisch and David R. Seibert, Speech Comm., Univ. of Nevada-Reno, Reno, NV 89557

Research on the relationship between adolescent gender orientation and self-esteem has been extremely inconsistent. This study tests three competing perspectives--congruence, androgyny, and masculine-concerning the relationship by collecting data from 503 adolescents. Results lend strong support to the androgyny model of self-esteem and healthy functioning in adolescence The data indicate that teenagers who are able to integrate both positive feminine and masculine characteristics (androgyny) perceive themselves more favorably. These findings provide insights for parents and educators concerned with the adolescent's developing gender and self identities.

SESSION 315-14

THE PROCESS OF MARITAL DECISION MAKING: BEYOND EGALITARIAN, MALE-DOMINATED AND FEMALE-DOMINATED STYLES.

Deborah Ballard-Reisch, Speech Comm., Daniel J. Weigel, HDFS, Univ. of Nevada-Reno Reno, NV 89557.

While recent work on marital decision making has gone beyond the early final say methods, the actual dynamics of decision making in marriages remain elusive. Through the use of language action analysis this study video taped married couples in a decision making activity, and analyzed and described communication patterns within their decision making sequences Three overall styles emerged: egalitarian, male-dominated, and female-dominated. The process through which couples control process and content (e.g., coercion, logic, deflection, intransigence, etc.), however, varied widely within each style Therefore, a more useful analysis of marital decision making would include not only control of process and content, but the interaction characteristics through which that control is exerted.

SESSION 315-15

DEFINING ITALIAN AMERICAN WOMEN.

Dorothy M. Cali Balancio, Ph.D., CFLE, Professor of Soc., Dept. Psy/Soc/BSc/SW, Mercy College, Dobbs Ferry, NY 10522.

Ethnicity is a vital force in our country, a major form of group identification, and a major determinant of our family patterns and belief systems Ethnic values and identification are retained for many generations after immigration and play a significant role in family life and personal development throughout the family life course My main interest is in studying women, specifically women in families over time with a focus on Italian Americans, their daughters and granddaughters. This research puts women center stage by treating gender as a deep, complex and pervasive dimension to the true place women had in family history.

This article is also an overview of my on-going research which began in the early 1970s.

Italian Americans are the sixth largest ethnic group in America My field research is a longitudinal study which began in 1974 in the Belmont area of the Bronx. Initially I completed seventy-six oral histories of women who emigrated during mass migration and still resided in that ethnic community Then, I followed thirty-six families over three generations Self esteem, gender roles, power, generation family, individual and group identity play an important part in this work. I believe this is only a beginning of the research and that there is much that needs to be studied

SESSION 315-16

GENDER ROLES IN CHILDREN'S LITERATURE, A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NORWAY AND THE UNITED STATES.

Olav J. Sorenson, Dept. of Sociology, Stanford Univ., Stanford, CA 94305

Children's literature was studied as a mechanism for transmission of gender roles in Norway and the United States. In each country, both award-winning and popular titles were selected for study. These books were analyzed in terms of frequency of gender-specific characters in titles, text and illustrations. In addition, the illustrations and text were analyzed for gender differences in the presentation of roles. Particular attention was given to the division of household labor and occupational roles.

SESSION 315-17

THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONAL, POSITIONAL, AND RESOURCE POWER ON EQUITY IN DUAL-EARNER MARRIAGES.

Sharon J. Bartley and Priscilla W. Blanton, Child & Family Studies, Univ. of Tenn., Knoxville, TN 37996.

Data were collected from employed husbands and wives to investigate power beyond decision-making processes to include relational aspects of power and the influence of socioeconomic resources on perceptions of equity in marriage. In addition, a new scale (PPPI) designed to measure personal and positional power in marriage was developed, and its reliability and validity were tested. Ninety two husbands and wives comprised the sample, and independently completed questionnaires. Regression analyses using socioeconomic variables as predictors for personal and positional power for husbands and wives were conducted. These models were not predictive. Regression analyses testing a model predictive equity were conducted for husbands and wives as separate groups; a reduced model including variables of personal and positional power predicted 27 percent of the variance in equity for husbands. The strongest predictor of equity for husbands was positional power and the relationship was inverse, whereas the relationship of personal power was positive. The findings of this study support the assumption that when couples achieve economic interdependence, their marriage is more likely to be seen as equitable. Economic interdependence moves the husband and wife toward a win-win situation if they are able to see that they are not losing their traditional bases of power, but instead gaining new bases of power.

SESSION 315-18

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTHERS' AND DAUGHTERS' SEX-ROLE ATTITUDES: A FOLLOW-UP STUDY.

Judy Rollins Bohannon, Dept. of CDFR, East Carolina Univ., Greenville, NC 27858.

A study conducted in 1978, using the symbolic interaction framework, investigated mothers as significant others in socializing daughters, ages 10-14, regarding attitudes toward marriage, children, and careers. Traditional mothers (n=39) and their daughters had similar attitudes about marriage and careers, whereas non-traditional mothers (n=36) and daughters had similar attitudes about all three variables. Daughters in both groups had less traditional attitudes than mothers.

Fifteen years later, a follow-up study looked at 48 mother-daughter dyads and found that mothers and daughters had no significant differences on attitudes toward marriage, children, and careers, with both groups being significantly more non-traditional in their attitudes than 15 years earlier. Demographic data are presented that include daughters' career choices, most influential parent, husbands' help in housework and child care, and mothers' and daughters' greatest life satisfactions.

SESSION 315-19

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF FAMILY DAY CARE.

Susan P. Bowers, Southwest State Univ., Marshall, MN 56258.

An estimated 1.75 million women currently work as family day

care providers (Hofferth & Phillips, 1987), yet relatively little is known about women's experiences in this type of work (for exceptions see Atkinson, 1987; 1988; Nelson, 1989). In particular, little attention has been given to the reasons women enter and remain in this occupa-tion. In this study, interviews with thirty family home providers resid-ing in a primarily rural county were coded using a grounded theory ap-proach (Strauss & Corbin, 1990). Among the primary concepts emerg-ing was acceptance/approval from day care parents, a factor contrib-uting to both how women value their work and their reasons for remaining in this occupation. Results are discussed in terms of several themes.

SESSION 315-20

ORIENTATIONS TO EMPLOYMENT VERSUS FAMILY AND GENDER ROLE ATTITUDES AMONG COLLEGE-EDUCATED WOMEN.

Margaret L. Cassidy, Dept. of Soc/Anth, Univ. of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, Eau Claire, WI 54702.

Using a sample of 431 women college graduates, the relationship between domestic or nondomestic orientation and family gender role attitudes is assessed. It is proposed that women who prefer full-time employment (a nondomestic orientation) will be more supportive of nontraditional family gender roles and options compared to domestically-oriented women. Controlling for the effects of selected background factors, the findings of the multiple regression analyses indicate that nondomestic women are significantly different than domestic women in three areas: they indicate stronger support for the idea that an employed mother can establish as warm and secure a relationship with her child as a homemaker mother, less support for the idea that a woman should cease employment if her husband can economically support her, and less support for the notion that it is better if the husband is the main provider for the family.

SESSION 315-21

THE INFLUENCE OF GENDER ROLES AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS ON PRONATALISM: A COMPARISON OF MEN AND WOMEN

Karen Seccombe, Dept. of Soc., Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, and Rebecca L. Warner, Dept. of Soc., Oregon State Univ., Corvallis, OR 97331.

There is reason to believe that fundamental changes are occurring in the values associated with having children. Using data from the National Survey of Families and Households, we estimate the impact of gender, gender role values, and socioeconomic status on pronatalist attitudes among a sample of adult men and women over the age of 18 (N = 13,017). we hypothesize: (a) women associate greater rewards with parenthood than men; (b) nontraditional gender roles will be associated with a decrease in the value associated with children, and that this relationship will be stronger for women than men; and (c) socioeconomic status will also be associated with a decrease in the value of children, and this relationship will be stronger for women than for men. The data reveal considerable support for the hypotheses. We found that, net of the effects of other sociodemographic characteristics, women attach greater value to children, and that gender role attitudes, occupational prestige, and income have different effects upon pronatalism for men and women.

SESSION 315-22

WHY DON'T YOU TAKE THE KIDS TO THE STORE WITH YOU? WOMEN'S EMOTION WORK IN BUILDING FATHER-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS.

Brenda L. Seery, Hum. Dev. E, Fam.Stud., Penn State, Univ. Park, PA 16802 and Sue Crowley, Div. of Hum. Dev., Binghamton Univ., Binghamton NY 13902

This qualitative study of women's domestic labor explored the emotion work women do to enhance father-child relationships. Observation field notes and interviews with 25 women were coded using grounded theory. 62% of mothers did emotion work to enhance the father-child relationship. Five strategies were employed: education/coaching, structured time together, elevated father status with children, informed fathers of children's experiences and praised fathers for positive interactiong with children.

SESSION 315-23 (POSTER CANCELLED)

QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF FAMILY, RELATIONSHIP, AND PARENTING THEMES PRESENT IN LESBIAN/GAY/ BISEXUAL PANEL PRESENTATIONS.

Margie J. Geasler, Consumer Resources & Technology, James M.Croteau, Counselor Education & Counseling Psychology, Carol J. Heineman, CECP, Western Michigan Univ., Connie J. Edlund, Health Education, Kalamazoo Valley Community Col., Kalamazoo, MI 49008.

This naturalistic inquiry and interdisciplinary collaboration identifies issues related to family of origin, relationships, and parenting noted by students in a reaction paper written after panel presentations by lesbian/gay/bisexual students. Subjects included 260 students in six classes, including human sexuality, adolescent development, and intimate relationships. The software analysis program Ethnograph was used in data analysis. Student comments in each topic area are interpreted with a focus on providing information helpful to family studies professionals in various classes.

SESSION 315-24

AREAS OF CONFLICT AND RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION FOR GAY, LESBIAN, NONPARENT HETEROSEXUAL, AND PARENT HETEROSEXUAL COUPLES.

Lawrence A. Kurdek, Dept. of Psychology, Wright State Univ., Dayton, OH 45435-0001 .

Both partners of 75 gay, 51 lesbian, 108 nonparent heterosexual, and 99 parent heterosexual couples rated the frequency of argument over 20 issues. Ratings fell into six clusters that represented problems with respect to power (e.g., being overly critical); intimacy (e.g., sex); joint activities (e.g., household tasks); personal distance (e.g., job commitments); and personal flaws (e.g., drinking). Across type of couple, each partner's relationship satisfaction was more strongly negatively related to the frequency of arguing in areas reflecting power, intimacy, and joint activities than to the frequency of arguing in areas reflecting personal distance and personal flaws. However, and also across type of couple, decreases in relationship satisfaction were predicted by frequent arguing in the areas of power and personal flaws.

SESSION 315-25

A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF SIBLING RELATIONSHIPS AS MEDIATORS OF THE LINK BETWEEN FAMILY PROCESSES AND YOUTHS' BEST FRIENDSHIPS.

J. Kelly McCoy, Gene H. Brody, Zolinda Stoneman, Child & Family Dev., Univ. of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

We tested a model of the sibling relationship's mediation be-

tween the quality of youths' best friendships and several individual and family variables. The sample included 70 children, who were 4 to 11 years old at the beginning of the study, their older siblings, and their parents. Individual and family variables were derived from the parents' responses to questionnaires and from observational assess-ments of parent-child interaction. Five years later, sibling relationship quality was measured using both siblings' responses to the SRQ, and younger siblings reported on the quality of their best friendships. The target youths' temperaments and the quality of their relationships with their parents both predicted best friendship quality indirectly, through the quality of their sibling relationships. We conclude that sibling relationships may provide youths with a unique context in which to explore, in preparation for peer interactions, the appropriate expression of their temperament-based behaviors and the interaction patterns learned from their parents.

SESSION 315-26

REPRESENTATIONS OF WOMEN: SOCIALIZATION THROUGH ADVERTISEMENTS IN MEN'S GENERAL INTEREST MAGAZINES.

Susan L. Brinson, Dept. of Communication, Catherine A. Solheim, Pamela B. Lerner, Dept. of Fam. & Child Dev., Auburn Univ. AL 36849.

The mass media plays an important role as a socializing agent. Previous research has revealed that women are portrayed in stereotypical ways in advertisements. The present study contributes to this body of research by focusing on the advertising representations of women in men's general interest magazines. A content analysis was conducted on 107 advertisements appearing in the October 1992 issues of ten general interest men's magazines. A coding system was developed to assess characteristics of women presented in advertisements such as how they are dressed, how their bodies are presented, and what products they are used to endorse. Results indicate that women continue to be depicted according to gender role stereotypes. Implications suggest that images such as these, constructed specifically for male consumption, socialize men to define women according to traditional attitudes.

SESSION 315-26A

STEPPARENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE RELATIVE DIFFICULTY OF PARENTING STEPCHILDREN VERSUS BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN.

William L. MacDonald, Dept. of Soc., The Ohio State Univ.-Newark, Newark, OH 43055, Alfred DeMaris, Dept. of Soc., Bowling Green State Univ, Bowling Green, OH 43403.

Research indicates that the stepparent role is more difficult for stepmothers than for stepfathers. Furthermore, when new children from the current marriage are added, stepmothers appear to be more likely than stepfathers to experience decreased satisfaction with their relationships with their stepchildren. This study tests the hypothesis that, in families with live-in stepchildren, stepmothers are more likely than stepfathers to find rearing stepchildren more difficult than raising their own children. It is also predicted that for stepmothers, the difficulty of finding satisfaction with stepchildren, relative to that which they find with their own children, is made more difficult by the presence of children from the current marriage. For stepfathers, the opposite is expected. The present study uses covariance structure analysis to test the above hypotheses on a sample of 270 stepparents with live-in stepchildren. The results support the hypotheses, and point to the need for further investigation into the possibility that stepmothers view stepchildren as obstacles which interfere with their relationships with their biological children

SESSION 315-27

STRENGTHENING FAMILIES VIA TWO WAY INTERACTIVE T.V.

Jean L. Anderson, Univ. of Minnesota Ext. Serv./Isanti Co., 221 SW 2nd Ave., Cambridge, MN 55008; Rose M. Allen, Univ. of Minnesota Ext. Serv./Ramsey Co., 202 White Bear Ave., St. Paul, MN 55109; Lucia M. Orcutt, Univ. of Minnesota Ext. Serv./Stearns Co., 2700 1st St. No., Suite 205, St. Cloud, MN 56303; Kathy Montane, Anoka Tech Col., 1355 W. Main St., Anoka, MN 55303; Joan Thompson, Alexandria Tech Col., 1601 Jefferson, Alexandria, MN 56308

Six hundred and fourteen parents and professionals gained ways to help build family strengths through a four workshop effort via two way interactive T.V. Program offerings occurred in cooperation with seven regional technical college sites and U of M Minnesota Extension Service.

Workshops offered were: Educating for Cultural Diversity, Strengthening Children in the 21st Century, Living with the Active Alert Child, and Conflict Resolution at Home and Work. Evaluations indicate increases in cultural diversity applications and creating caring youth and family decision making skills.

SESSION 315-28

ALTERNATIVES TO PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT: "STOP HITTING DAY" CONCEPT AND PROMOTION

Angela Berge, Rosann Sauck, Beth Achter and Sue Ewy, Otter Tail County Agency Collaborators.

A collaboration of Otter Tail County family serving agencies developed a "Stop Hitting Day" campaign that promoted education about discipline options and alternatives to physical punishment for parents, teachers and the public. The multi-pronged educational effort, throughout the month of October, culminated focus on pledging no physical punishment or violence in Otter Tail County homes on October 29, 1993, designated as "Stop Hitting Day." Individuals pledging this support tied hot pink ribbons on their car antennas or front door to their homes.

This poster display includes hot pink ribbons, logo, buttons, educational brochures, sweatshirt worn in homecoming parades and photos.

SESSION 315-29

PARENTING EDUCATION JUSTICE: CULTURAL SENSITIVITY VERSUS CORE CONCEPTS.

Don Bower, Univ of Georgia CES, Athens, GA 30602, Dorothea Cudaback, Univ of California CES, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Most early parenting education curricula were created to address the questions and concerns of traditional middle-class families. More recently, parenting education curricula have increasingly targeted specific family structures and cultural backgrounds. Largely unanswered is the question of which Score concepts" of capable, functional parenting are generic across culture and family structure, as compared to parenting issues unique to a specified culture or structure. Does existing parenting education suffer from ethnocentrism? Are we overemphasizing cultural/structural parenting differences? This roundtable discussion will summarize the consistent core concepts across several major parenting education currricula, using the

recently-completed National Extension Parent Education Model, and consider the social justice implications of these themes for families in various environments.

SESSION 315-30

LONG-TERM CAREGIVERS' RESPONSES TO GENDER: ISSUES FOR FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION IN LATER LIFE.

Ellie Brubaker, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, Miami Univ., Oxford, OH 45056.

Focus groups were conducted with formal long-term caregivers of elderly individuals. The groups centered on the caregivers' perceptions and responses to the gender differences of the recipients of their care. The respondents were primarily women, as were the caregiving recipients. Within this qualitative study, issues arose including: 1) the differential expectations of the caregivers for men and women; and 2) the implications of formal caregivers' responses to gender, in particular their modeling of responses for family members. Justice issues regarding the power of formal caregivers to influence responses of informal caregivers and recipients will be presented in diagram forms. Implications and recommendations are presented for the education of formal caregivers, family caregivers and the older recipients of care.

SESSION 315-31

PRACTICAL REASONING: A MEANS TO DETERMINE JUST ACTION

Judy Jax, Dept. of Human Dev., Family Living, and Comm. Ed. Services, Univ. of WI-Stout, Menomonie, WI 54751

A practical reasoning teaching model was used in a Family Life Ed. Class. This model uses a process of thinking that facilitates making judgments leading to just family action. The model includes: studying the problem's context, deciding on alternatives and consequences of each choice, determining the valued end, comparing with what is, developing skills to attain the valued end, developing an action plan, and taking action. Examples and implications will be presented and explained.

SESSION 315-32

DISSEMINATION OF MEDICAL INFORMATION TO PARENTS IN A PEDIATRIC SETTING.

Linda C. Plummer, Sedahlia, J. Crase, Dept. of Hum. Dev. & Fam. Stud., Iowa St. Univ., Ames, IA 50011; David L. Thornton, Blank Children's Hosp. Emer. Rm., 1200 Pleasant St., Des Moines, IA 50309.

Parents (N = 118) of patients in a pediatric emergency room were assigned to one of four information-giving groups: 1)control (given existing standard oral/written protocol); 2)enhanced written (given a take-home card listing standard information about the injury/illness and specific instructions for the individual patient, designed with magnet for posting for future use); 3) enhanced oral (pediatrician dictated information into audio-tape recorder in presence of the parent, with tape [and player if needed] given to parent to take home to listen to); 4) combination of enhanced written and enhanced oral. Data from interviews after visit and 10 days later were analyzed. Recall was greater in all treatment groups, than control; use of checkout instructions and ease of understanding instructions were related to recall; helpfulness of instructions was related to treatment group. Qualitative analyses showed the enhanced written (card) to be most popular and easy to use. Implications are discussed.

SESSION 315-33

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION: OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATE OF THE STATES.

Michael J. Sporakowski, CFLE, Mindy Conklin, and Jean Daniels, Family and Child Dev., Virginia Tech U., Blacksburg, VA 24061-0416.

All 50 states and the District of Columbia were surveyed regarding their guidelines, regulations, and certification related to family life education. The results were charted and presented with commonalities and differences among the states noted. The need for programs, consistency in identifying programs using similar terminology, and apparent major differences in curriculum content were noted and discussed. Suggestions were made for improving the state of the States with regard to Family Life Education.

SESSION 315-33A

DIVORCED, SEPARATED, NEVER-MARRIED AND REMARRIED NON-CUSTODIAL FATHERS: THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH THEIR CHILDREN.

Mary McKelvey, Diana Leigh, Patrick McKenry, CFLE, Linda Wark, Dept. Fam. Rel. Hum. Dev., OH. State Univ., Columbus, OH, 43210.

Using a sample of non-custodial fathers from the National Survey of Families and Households, the relationship of divorced, separated, never-married and remarried fathers with their children will be investigated using MANCOVA (SES and time since divorce as covariates). Dependent variables include involvement, parenting satisfaction, parenting behavior, and well-being. Culture by marital status interactions will also be assessed.

SESSION 315-34

PREDICTING HIV RELATED CONDOM USE: A TEST OF THE THEORY OF REASONED ACTION.

Cynthia A. Reinholtz & F. Scott Christopher, Fam. Res. & Human Dev., Arizona State Univ., Tempe, AZ 85287-2502.

The Theory of Reasoned Action's ability to predict HIV related condom use was evaluated with four variables exogenous to the model, sex guilt, perceived HIV risk, self-monitoring, and love. Separate path analyses for males (N=138) and females (N=211) showed condom use to be directly predicted by the attitudinal components, and some of the exogenous variables of the model. Normative components operated indirectly through attitudes, and the exogenous variables op-erated differently than what has been proposed by the TRA's original theorists.

SESSION 315-35

MEASURING SEXUAL MEANINGS OF MALES AND FEMALES: AN EMPIRICAL APPROACH.

James W. Maddock, Dept. of Family Social Science, 290 McNeal Hall, Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108; Catherine F. Lally, Lutheran Social Services, 2414 Park Avenue S., Minneapolis, MN 55404.

Within a framework of symbolic interaction and ecological theories, a Sexual Meaning Survey (SMS) has been developed, utilizing a 50-item semantic differential (SMS-SD) and a list of 10 "Reasons for Sex" (SMS-RS). Statistical analyses of results from nearly 2000 subjects led to four scales: Appraisal, Intimacy, Significance, Arousal. Results indicate similar overall meaning patterns between females and

males and a positive orientation by both genders. However, significant gender differences have been identified on three of the four scales (e.g. Intimacy), and on some important items (e.g. safe/dangerous). These findings are interpreted, and the uses of the SMS in several ongoing studies of couples, families, and cross-cultural groups are summarized to illustrate potential applications of the instrument.

SESSION 315-36

ANALYSIS OF PREMARITAL SEXUAL ATTITUDES AND HIV RISK-TAKING SEXUAL BEHAVIOR OF COLLEGE STUDENTS.

Beth Trahan, IN Hlth. Cent., IN 46628, Janice G. Weber-Breaux, CFLE, Child & Fam. Stud. Prog., Univ. of SW LA, Lafayette, LA 70555.

The purpose was to determine whether there was a change in attitudes toward premarital sex and in HIV risk-taking behavior among undergraduate college students in the years 1984 and 1992. Subjects were given the Sexual Attitudes and Behavior Questionnaire. Results show that there were no significant changes in attitudes towards premarital sex and that the number of college students who have engaged in the HIV high-risk behavior of anal intercourse has significantly decreased. There was an increase in condom use, but this increase was not significant.

SESSION 315-37

SEXUAL SELF ESTEEM AND RESPONSIBLE SEXUALITY BEHAVIORS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

Kimberly K. Winner, Four Oaks, 5400 Kirkwood Blvd, Cedar Rapids, IA, 52405. Robert E. Salt, Univ. of Wisconsin-Stout, HDFLCES, Menomonie, WI 54751.

This study investigated the relationship between sexual self esteem and responsible sexuality behaviors, including using contraception, taking responsibility for contraception, discussing contraception, having regular health check-ups, and discussing sexuality related issues with their partner. A self evaluation questionnaire was completed by 182 college students from a medium sized university. The questionnaire consisted of demographic items, a sexuality history, a body image scale, and a sexual esteem scale. The results showed some support for the hypothesis that high sexual self esteem is related to sexually responsible behaviors. Implications for education and public policy are presented.

SESSION 315-38

BETRAYAL! CLERGY SEXUAL ABUSE AND MALE SURVIVORS: A MULTISYSTEMIC NARRATIVE APPROACH FOR EMPOWERMENT AND SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Walter H. Bera, Family Social Science, 290 McNeal Hall, Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108.

Clergy sexual abuse of male adolescents presents multiple legal, organizational and therapeutic dilemmas for therapists, consultants and churches. Using video from therapy, overheads and detailed handouts, the speaker will present multisystemic, Narrative Approaches to empower survivors, families and congregations. Summarizing his clinical work with more than 60 survivor families, the presenter will: identify legal, organizational and therapeutic dilemmas in clergy sex abuse of male adolescents; contrast current therapy perspectives to sexual abuse treatment; identify cultural, social and organizational barriers to identification and treatment of male sexual abuse survivors; and present multisystemic, Narrative intervention strategies for empowerment and social justice.

SESSION 315-39

ABUSE PREVENTION: A DIDACTIC SUPPORT GROUP MODEL TO EMPOWER YOUNG WOMEN

Annemarie Bezold, Northwest Community Mental Health Center, 14150 Park East Circle, Chantilly, VA 22021, and Karen H. Rosen, Virginia Tech, NVGC, 2990 Telestar Court, Falls Church, VA 22042.

Young women are at risk for experiencing violence within their dating relationships. In this presentation, we will outline our didactic support group model for high school and college women designed to promote healthy relationship skills, to help them identify and label abuse, to enhance their self esteem, to confront contemporary myths about love relationships, and to develop assertiveness and problem solving skills. We will also discuss some of the issues related to implementation and ethical concerns as well as summarize feedback we obtained during focus groups with participants about their group experience.

SESSION 315-40

FEMALE ADULT ATTACHMENT STYLE AND MALE AGGRESSION IN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS.

John Kesner, Dept. of Fam. Rel. Human Dev., The Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210.

One-hundred and two married couples were interviewed regarding the incidence of violence, attachment style, their intimate relationship, and childhood attachment. Violent and Non-violent groups were formed. In the violent group correlational analyses show that father abusing mother was positively related to a secure adult attachment style. There was a negative relationship between secure adult attachment style and being abused. There was no relationship between violence in the family of origin and being abused. A path model analysis will be explored to determine the influence of this and other variables on this relationship.

SESSION 315-41

DYNAMICS OF A VIOLENT DATING RELATIONSHIP: A CASE STUDY

Karen H. Rosen, Kimberly D. Bird, & Julia C. Stone, Virginia Tech, 2990 Telestar Court, Falls Church, VA 22042

Qualitative interview data were collected from an unmarried couple where the use of violence had become a pattern in their relationship. Six interviews were conducted in total, three individual interviews with each partner. Using a grounded theory approach to data collection and analyses, we identified several aspects of couple dynamics: patterns of communication; how issues of power and control and closeness and distance were resolved; how emotional and physical boundaries were maintained; how baggage from past relationships affected their current relationship; and how partners made sense of the violence. We also discovered areas where "his" relationship differed from "her" relationship.

SESSION 315-42

FAMILY-OF-ORIGIN VIOLENCE AS A PRECURSOR TO AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENTS.

Thom Curtis, Dept. Family & Human Development, Utah State Univ., Logan, UT 84322

Data from all 3 waves of the National Survey of Children (N1126) were analyzed to determine relationships between violence

witnessed or experienced by children and later adolescent aggressive behavior. Significant correlations were found between violent behavior by parents such as physical abuse, corporal punishment or spousal abuse and adolescent aggression such as interpersonal violence, property violence and spousal abuse in the child's subsequent marriage. Male victims of physical violence were more likely to be violent. Girls witnesses of spousal abuse were more likely to enter into violent marital relationships.

SESSION 315-43

SEXUAL ABUSE LABEL: GENDER DIFFERENCES.

Kathleen Briggs, Laura Hubbs-Tait, Rex E. Culp & Maureen Blankemeyer, FRCD Dept., Oklahoma State Univ., Stillwater, OK 74074

This study assessed the factor structure of the Child History Expectations Questionnaire and tested two hypotheses: 1) knowledge of a child's sexual abuse history results in adults' having expectations for her/him which differ from their expectations for children who are not labeled as sexually abused; 2) gender differences exist in the stereotypes adults have for children labeled sexually abused. Undergraduates (N=279) read vignettes about an act of aggression committed by a six-year-old. A matched subsample of 35 males and 35 females was used to test the second hypothesis. Analyses of questionnaire responses revealed six factors that were both internally homogeneous and temporally stable. Analyses also supported Hypothesis 1: children labeled sexually abused were viewed more negatively than children who were labeled as having mothers dying of cancer or who came from families labeled normal. Hypothesis 2 received partial support: perceptions of sexually abused children by males and females differed for certain constructs but not for others. Implications for family scientists and practitioners are presented.

SESSION 315-44

A NARRATIVE APPROACH TO WOMEN'S ACCOUNTS OF DESTRUCTIVE RELATIONSHIPS.

Leigh A. Faulconer, Family and Child Development, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061-0416.

Much of the research on women's destructive relationships encompasses quantitative analyses of the extent and nature of physical abuse. Sexual abuse and verbal abuse, which some researchers have found to be more common than physical abuse, are often ignored. Feminist researchers stress the significance of both recognizing women's voices and acknowledging all forms of violence against women. For this reason, I advocate a narrative approach to exploring women's destructive relationships. A key component of feminist research is to understand the reality of those being studied. This approach enables researchers to describe real women in real life situations, through women's own words and meanings.

SESSION 315-45

BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL PREDICTORS OF MALE VIOLENCE TOWARD FEMALE INTIMATES.

Teresa W. Julian, Col. of Nursing, Patrick McKenry, CFLE, Stephen Gavazzi, Dept. Fam. Rel., The Ohio St. Univ., Columbus, OH 43210.

Three groups of marital dyads (violent males; nonviolent males in distressed relationship; and nonviolent/ nondistressed males) were interviewed and their blood serum assessed to determine differences along three dimensions: biological, psychological, and social. The biological dimension included alcohol usage and testosterone levels; the social dimension included social support, life stressors, and SES; the psychological dimension included mental status. Preliminary analyses of the data from the 102 couples indicate the salience of testosterone, alcohol, negative life events, and social support in differentiating between the violent and the nonviolent groups.

SESSION 315-46

SEX DIFFERENCES AND CHANGE IN THE OCCURRENCE OF PARTNER ABUSE IN A CANADIAN SAMPLE: RESULTS OF A LONGITUDINAL SURVEY.

Reena Sommer, Dept. of Fam. Studs., U. of Manitoba, Winnipeg,, MB R3T 2N2, Gordon E. Barnes, Dept. of Child & Youth Studies, U. of Victoria, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2Y2, Robert P. Murray, Dept. of Internal Medicine, U. of Manitoba.

This study investigates the problem of partner abuse by examining the stability of its occurrence and its related sociodemographic and individual risk factors across a 2 year period. Data gathered from a random sample of Winnipeg married and cohabiting male (n=369) and female (n=368) adults were analyzed. Results indicated that while a large disparity existed in the reports of males and females with respect to the prevalence of abuse in Wave 1 (26.3% v. 39.1%), reports of abuse during the past year in Wave 2 were equivalent (7.2% v. 6.6%). The most important risk factor in current abuse for males and females was perpetrating past abuse. A further discussion of other perpetrator risk factors and their implications are presented.

SESSION 315-47

TEACHING NON-VIOLENCE TO YOUNG CHILDREN.

Jean M. Breitenbucher, Edina Family Ctr., 5701 Normandale Rd., Edina, MN 55424

Increasing numbers of families have either directly experienced acts of violence or know someone who has been its' victim. Increasing numbers of young people are perpetrators of violence. Our culture expounds violence at every turn through television, media, movies, toys, games, etc. How do we impact this phenomenon?

Our hope for our culture and our youth lies in engaging their innocence and compassion when they are very young. It requires teaching them how to be empathic, non-violent problem solvers from the beginning.

This paper will explore the definition of violence, discuss whether violence is an innate or learned behavior, explore the differences between male and female aggression and some explanations for these differences, identify contributions to our culture of violence, and address specifically what we need to each children in order for them to grow into non-violent problem solvers.

SESSION 315-48

NURSING STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AS PREDICTED BY SELECTED INDIVIDUAL AND RELATIONSHIP VARIABLES.

Jean U. Coleman, Sandra M. Stith, Dept. of Family and Child Development, VA Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061.

Access to quality health care for victims of abuse is often limited by the attitudes of health care professionals. Data collected from female nursing students (N=155) revealed that those students with more egalitarian sex role beliefs and perception of control over life events were more sympathetic to battered women than those students

with more traditional sex-role attitudes and less perceived control. Sex role egalitarianism was found to be the best predictor of attitudes toward victims of domestic violence. Implications for health care practitioners and policy makers are presented.

SESSION 315-49

SATISFACTION WITH ECONOMIC WELL-BEING: RURAL FAMILY PERSPECTIVE.

Bernadine L. Enevoldsen, S. Dakota State Univ., 1018 11th St. S., Brookings, SD 57006; Jean W. Bauer, Family Social Science Dept., 1985 Buford Ave., Univ. of MN, St. Paul, MN 55108.

Families with similar backgrounds and similar resources are able to achieve widely divergent levels of economic security over the lifespan. This study used data from AES NC Regional Research project (NC-182) to study factors that contribute to a rural family financial manager's satisfaction with economic well-being (N = 1666). The dependent variable was a composite of satisfaction with income, net worth, material things, resources for emergencies, and ability to achieve success and get ahead. The model used Ordinary Least Squares to analyze the relationship of anxiety, situational, perceptional, and financial management elements to satisfaction with economic well-being. The variables explained 58% of the variance of the model ($p < .0001$). The perception element variables were the most important followed by situational, anxiety, and financial managment variables. Economic times are changing in rural areas. Educators, therapists, and policy makers can benefit from the understanding of the contribution these elements make to satisfaction of economic well-being in rural families.

SESSION 315-50

SOCIAL NETWORKS OF THE RURAL ELDERLY.

Kristin Y. Mack, Dept. of Soc., Danny R. Hoyt and Les B. Whitbeck, Dept. of Soc. & Ctr. for Fam. Res. in Rural Mental Health, Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA 50011.

This study examines the hypothesis that the demographic shifts occurring in the rural midwest have reached the point that they are influencing the size and composition of elderly social networks. We predict that the elderly living in these small rural communities will have smaller, and more kin-based, networks than elderly living in other non-metropolitan or metropolitan areas. The data for this paper were obtained from two sources. The small community data are from an NIA funded pilot study of rural elderly in 1992. The comparison data are from the respondents aged 60 or older in the 1985 General Social Survey. Consistent with our hypotheses, the rural pilot study elderly had smaller average networks a greater proportion of their networks comprised of kin. We consider the degree to which these differences are likely to be the product of constraint or choice.

SESSION 315-51

FAMILY BUSINESS PERSPECTIVES AND STRESS IN TWO-GENERATION FARM FAMILIES.

Ramona Marotz-Baden, Health and Human Development, Montana State Univ., Bozeman, MT 59717 and Claudia Mattheis, Mental Health Services, Inc., Bozeman, MT 59715.

Data collected from parents and most-involved adult child and spouse in 43 two-generation farm families (N=172) tested the hypothesis that family business perspectives (FBP) were negatively related to perceived stress for both the retiring and receiving generations. FBP consisted of variables of family cohesion, family expressiveness, and perception of how well the business was working. Correlation coefficients revealed that family cohesion, family expressiveness, and perception of how well the business arrangement was working were significantly negatively related to stress for both generations. Step-wise regression analysis indicated that family expressiveness was the best single predictor of stress for the receiving generation and respondents' perception of how well the business was working was the best single stress predictor for the retiring generation. Implications for practitioners, educators, and policy makers are presented.

SESSION 315-52

A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF THE MEANING OF CHILD DISCIPLINE ON THE PART OF RURAL EAST TENNESSEE CLERGY.

Barbara Ann Taylor, Julia A. Malia, Ph.D., Child & Fam. Stud., The Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-1900.

In-depth interviews conducted with 10 rural fundamentalist Christian clergy explored the meaning of child discipline from their religious perspective. A stereotype of strict, authoritarian parenting obscures outsiders' views of people who hold this belief system. This study examines the validity of that stereotype and provides research-based information to professionals who work with fundamentalist Christian families. Phenomenological themes which emerged through data analysis described parents with an intense commitment to their children's upbringing. Parenting based on fairness, mutual respect, devotion of time, a Christian lifestyle, and total reliance on the Bible for guidance reflect qualities of childrearing which have been given little attention in research. Clergy participants consistently focused on the parent child relationship rather than specific methods of discipline to control behavior.. The stereotype was found to be an extreme view with origins from the past or possibly from media exposure of outliers within the belief system, rather than an accurate portrayal.

SESSION 316-1

EVALUATING FAMILIAL AND RELATIONAL APPLICATION OF A FAMILY SCIENCE COURSE AT THE UNIVERSITY LEVEL: A CASE OF PRACTITIONER RESEARCH.

Nancy Rollins Ahlander, Brigham Young Univ., Family Sciences Dept., Provo, UT 84602

Using qualitative case study methods, student journals from an upper-division Family Science class were analyzed to determine the familial and relational application being made by students in the class. Ninety-two percent of the students (n=44) made comments relating to past, current and/or future relationships with family of origin, conjugal family, roommates, and/or dating relationships. Students' context at the time of delivery was the single most defining feature of their comments. Stories told in class figure as strong influences. Gender differences are noted. Narrative examples of these assertions are presented. Descriptive examples of and suggestions for using the reflective practitioner/action research model in evaluation of other university-level family life courses is Presented.

SESSION 316-2

FAMILY-FOCUSED PROGRAMS AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS: IS THERE A ROLE FOR FAMILY PROFESSIONALS?

Linda Asmussen, American Academy of Pediatrics, 141 Northwest Point Blvd., Elk Grove Village, IL 60009.

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Pediatricians serve a unique role in the medical professions. Because their patients are typically children and adolescents, they reach not only individuals but families. As health care providers to families, pediatricians are often asked to respond as educator, counselor, and advocate as well as medical expert. To support pediatricians in their multiple roles, the American Academy of Pediatrics has developed several national health programs. The programs are family-focused and address three topics: (1) child passenger safety, (2) substance abuse, and (3) breastfeeding. The purpose of this presentation is to describe each of the programs and suggest ways in which family professionals might contribute to and benefit from program activities. Materials from each program will be shared with conference participants.

SESSION 316-3

SMALL GROUP DISCUSSION IN LARGE FAMILY CLASSES: AN ENDANGERED SPECIES?

Susan S. Coady, CFLE, & Alison McArthur, Dept. of Family Relations & Human Dev., The Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210.

The teaching model to be presented was developed for an introductory family course taught to 150-200 undergraduates. The model combines the use of graduate student-led small group discussions and instructor-led large group lectures.

The presentation will include course objectives, a rationale and description of the model, and details of the implementation process. The roles, benefits, & limitations of all participants will be discussed. A discussion of alternative strategies will be encouraged. Course and leader training materials will be shared.

SESSION 316-4

EFFECTIVENESS OF A HELPLINE FOR PARENTS

Jean E. Koepke and Lynda C. Lougheed, Psych. Dept., Simon Fraser Univ., Burnaby, BC, Canada V5A 1S6

To evaluate effectiveness of a Helpline for Parents 70 callers were interviewed 21-30 days after contacting the Helpline. They were asked to evaluate the counselor's helping behaviors and practical suggestions, resulting changes, and overall satisfaction. Parents gave high ratings to the counselor's helpfulness during the call. Outcome data showed that practical information resulted in behavior changes by both parents and children. Parents also reported decreased distress and high satisfaction overall. This indicates the Helpline for Parents is effective in providing support and practical information and suggests the value of developing parent helplines as community resources.

SESSION 316-5

TAKING IT TO THE STREETS (AND BACK AGAIN): THE INTEGRATION OF APPLIED EXPERIENCES INTO ACADEMIC COURSES ON FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS.

Laurie Kramer, Hum Dev & Fam Stud., Univ. of IL, 1105 W. Nevada, Urbana, IL 61801.

As our society addresses complex social problems, graduates of family studies programs are likely to assume a broader range of roles than ever before. The purpose of the round table session is to examine how family studies programs should prepare students for these careers; suggestions will be exchanged about how to integrate applied experiences into curriculum. A variety of strategies is be discussed that are associated with low, moderate, and high investment of re-sources, ranging from the inclusion of applied exercises into existing courses, to the restructuring of programs to include applied concentrations.

SESSION 316-6

LEARNING HOW TO CARE: A PARADIGM SHIFT IN SCHOOL, HOME AND COMMUNITY

Dana McDermott-Murphy, Adjunct Professor of Psychology and affiliate of the Ctr. for Children & Families, Loyola Univ. of Chicago, 1041 Ridge Rd. Wilmette, IL. 60091; Harriet E. Heath, The Parent Ctr., Dept. of Psychology, Bryn Mawr Col., Bryn Mawr, PA 19010; Maria M. D'Anna, Coun. and Educational Psychology, Loyola Univ. of Chicago, Wilmette, IL 60091; Kelly J. Towey, Dept. of Adolescent Health, American Medical Assn., 515 N. State St., Chicago, IL 60610.

Too often in our society emphasis is placed on individual rights rather than responsibilites to care for others. We will address the need for an emphasis on learning the skills involved in caring as an alternative to violence and as a way of building a just and caring community /nation/world we will present a theoretical foundation for our programs, sample curriculum and training materials and resources, assessment tools and research findings/recommendations.

We will include results of an initial learning about parenting: learning to care program implemented in two public schools in one of Chicago's most violent neighborhoods. We will also discuss findings of our initial implementation of a comprehensive caring curriculum in a culturally diverse urban parochial school near Loyola University. Here we performed outcome evaluations (utilizing Heath's measure of caring as well as additional measures) and process evaluation of program and curriculum implementation. The integration of quantitative/qualitative methodologies will be discussed as well as our introduction of the caring paradigm into elementary schools in Russia. Diversity and commonalities in terms of the meaning of caring in both cultures will also be addressed.

SESSION 316-7

WHAT DOES CLEANING MY ROOM HAVE TO DO WITH JUSTICE IN THE WORLD? PRACTICAL PARENTING STRATEGIES FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE.

Judith A. Myers-Walls, CFLE and Karen S. Myers-Bowman, Dept. of Child Dev. and Family Studies, Purdue Univ., W. Lafayette, IN 47904-1267

The National Extension Parent Education Model (Goddard, Smith, Cudaback, and Myers-Walls, 1993) has identified a number of practices that are critical to the facilitation of the development of caring, competent, and healthy children. An implication of the combination of some of those skills is that parents need to help children learn to understand world events, value peaceful solutions to conflicts, and make peace. Are parents succeeding with these tasks? Interviews with parents and children indicate that there are some serious shortcomings in this parenting area. Mainstream parent education packages tend to ignore peace and justice issues. Peace and justice curricula tend to be religiously based and "talk-y" and lack a research base and practical appeal. This workshop begins to fill these gaps by demonstrating activities and curriculum plans and by distributing resource lists that guide parent educators as they teach parents how to be peace and justice educators with their children. Participants help to create guidelines for parents to use when making decisions about dealing with children from a peace and justice perspective.

SESSION 316-8

BRINGING YOUNG FATHERS BACK INTO THE SPECTRUM OF DEBATE ON SERVICES TO YOUNG FAMILIES: A PARENTING PROGRAM OF INFORMATION AND SUPPORT FOR YOUNG FATHERS.

Dwaine Simms, MELD, 123 North Third Street, Suite 507, Minneapolis, MN 55401.

Increasing involvement of single fathers in the lives of their children is a priority for both the public and private sectors in the 1990's. Because lack of financial support increases stress and poverty among children in single parent families, a father's financial contributions are vital. However, empirical experience in programming for young fathers suggests that sustained financial involvement is the result of the emotional bonds and nurturing involvement between father and child. Information and support can make a difference for young fathers who want to be good parents despite the stresses of single and/or non-custodial parenthood.

In seeking resources to meet their needs, young fathers face systems which are often ill-equipped or illinformed about their needs. This paper will describe an innovative program of information and support which, in addition to focusing on child development and parenting issues, supports fathers in their efforts -- with or against systems --to play significant roles in the lives of their children.

SESSION 316-9

RURAL PARTNERSHIPS TO PROTECT CHILDREN: BUILDING COALITIONS WITH COMMUNITIES, JUDICIAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES.

Patricia E. Steffens, CFLE, Univ. of Nebraska Cooperative Extension, Rt. 4, Box 46A, North Platte, NE 69101.

Professionals involved in child abuse prevention programs often list parent education as the fist category for prevention education. In an effort to meet the needs of potentially abusive families in rural Nebraska, Cooperative Extension has taken the initiative to build coalitions between extension educators, human service agency staff, the judicial system, and members of the community. Coalition members used a nominal group technique to prioritize a family community needs assessment. Improving parenting skills ranked high in all surveys. Through collaborative effort an empowerment intervention module was implemented in five pilot communities. Based on the needs of these communities and the work of local coalitions, family resource networks have been developed, citizen involvement in community issues has increased, and empowerment programs related to parenting education and quality child care have been implemented. The coalition building process, parent education curricular materials developed, impact and qualitative research findings from community focus groups will be discussed and shared.

SESSION 316-10

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR FAMILIES: PREVENTION OVER INTERVENTION.

Mary Kay Stranik and Ann Ellwood, MELD, 123 North Third Street, Suite 507, Minneapolis, MN 55401.

Justice and equal treatment for families -- regardless of socio-economic status, racial composition, gender, or other identifying features -- has become an important topic of debate in the field of family studies. It has broad implications for both the public and private sectors, in the policy arena and in service delivery. This paper addresses the fundamental question: Is it just to have a system based on intervention rather than on prevention?

Family support principles are committed to preserving families by building on their strengths and empowering them to make their own best decisions. A program model based on a peer self-help group approach provides an avenue for approaching parents at a period of critical transition in their lives and helping them navigate through the first years of parenthood. Primary prevention offers a powerful tool in working with families to instill the confidence and competence they need to become successful. Furthermore, the empowerment skills learned through participation in such a program can be readily applied in dimensions far beyond the farnily. They are fundamental skills for participation in democratic society.

The primary prevention program intervenes in the life of the family during pregnancy and throughout the first two years of the child's life, develops a solid foundation for the parent-child relationship and maximizes the child's development in an effort to prevent child abuse and neglect.

SESSION 316-11

JUSTICE AND EQUITY ISSUES IN FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION: TOWARD A CURRICULUM OF INCLUSION.

Jane Thomas, CFLE,Vancouver School Board, Vancouver, Canada, and Margaret Arcus, CFLE, Family and Nutritional Sciences, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada, V6T 1Z4.

Considerable discussion in education focuses on social justice and equity issues, yet there is little attention to these issues in family life education. Several approaches (gender neutral, coeducation, ethnic additive) are superficial and may mask or perpetuate inequity. This paper will examine the concept of inclusive curriculum and investigate possibilities for transforming current curriculum practices in family life education. A method and a rationale will be presented and participants will identify instances of inequity in family life education materials and discuss some strategies for developing equitable and inclusive family life education programs.

SESSION 317-1

THE CULTURAL GENOGRAM: A STRATEGY FOR INCORPORATING MULTICULTURALISM INTO FAMILY SCIENCE CURRICULUM

Kenneth V. Hardy, Tracey A. Laszloffy, Marriage & Family Therapy Program, Syracuse University, 008 Slocum Hall, Syracuse, NY 13244.

Educators committed to the development of culturally competent professionals must discover ways to raise cultural awareness and increase cultural sensitivity. While awareness involves gaining knowledge of various cultural groups, sensitivity involves having experiences that challenge individuals to explore their personal cultural issues. This workshop outlines how the cultural genogram can be used as an effective training tool to promote both cultural awareness and sensitivity.

The cultural genogram process helps students explore their unique cultural identities, as well as the cultural biases that often interfere with effective cross-cultural communication. Samples of actual cultural genograms and video clips from cultural genogram presentations will be used to illustrate each stage of the process and key issues to consider.

SESSION 317-2

USING GENOGRAMS TO UNDERSTAND CHANGE IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN REFUGEE FAMILIES.

Sara M. Fogarty. Daniel F. Detzner, Jane Ann Bennett, Family Soc. Sci. Dept., Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108

Genograms are useful tools to establish rapport and initiate interviews about extended family systems with difficult to reach ethnic informants. Case by case analysis of Southeast Asian refugee elder's genograms reveal important differences in family and household structures between separated, conflicted, lost, and resilient family types. Households vary in size, functional capacity, and organization based on the relocation experiences. Genograms help to challenge stereotypes about Asian families and may serve as a useful strategy in assessment for social service providers.

SESSION 317-3

LIFE NOTES: BLACK WOMEN'S PERSONAL WRITINGS AS ETHNOGRAPHIC SOURCE.

Patricia Bell-Scott, Dept., Child & Family Dev. & Women's Studies, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

Journal and diary writings offer insights into personal experience not easily tapped by conventional research strategies. This round table explores the meaning, forms, and potential uses of personal writings as ethnographic sources. Strategies for utilizing personal writings in research and teaching will be discussed. A resource list will also be disseminated.

SESSION 317-4

EMPOWERING HMONG FAMILIES THROUGH INFORMATION AND SUPPORT: AIDING THE ACCULTURATION PROCESS.

Susan Devich, MELD, 123 North Third Street, Suite 507, Minneapolis, MN 55401.

Hmong families are adapting to America's systems and to a more urban and Western culture - often while coping with poverty level income. American social systems (legal and educational in particular) constantly challenge their cultural traditions and values. Language barriers further disconnect them from American institutions.

These adaptation issues hit the family hardest. This workshop describes a program of information and support designed to ease Hmong parents' acculturation to life within American systems. The program empowers Hmong parents to work within American cultural institutions to solve their own problems. In the workshop, we will describe the steps in the development process of this program as well as provide a description of program elements.

The program is an adaptation of a successful parent education program used with parents across the country since 1975. The program empowers parents in their decision-making and parenting skills through a unique combination of a peer self-help support group format with corresponding curriculum materials. Its goal is to create confident and competent parents who are able to provide their children with the consistent and responsive care they need to become healthy, competent adults.

SESSION 318

WORK AND FAMILY POLICIES: BUSINESS, PEOPLE, & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Debra Gebeke, CFLE, North Dakota State Univ., Box 5016, Fargo, ND 58105.

Participants:

Debra Gebeke, CFLE (Address above); Donna Donald, Virginia Molgaard, Karen Shirer, (Iowa State Univ. Extension, Iowa State Univ. Research Park, Suite 500, Ames, IA, 50016). *Status of Work & Family Policy and Research Needs in the US.*

Lynette J. Olson, CFLE (South Dakota State Univ., NHE 239, Box 2275 A, Brookings, SD 57007), Sarah Jacobson & Hariette McCaul, (North Dakota State Univ., Col. of Business, Fargo, ND 58105). *Midwestern Small & Mid-sized Businesses: An Assessment of Work & Family Policies.*

Georgia Stevens, Herb Lindgren, Beth Davis, Janet Fox (Univ. of Nebraska-Lincoln, 116 Home Economics, Lincoln, NE 68583). *Implications for families and businesses in the midwest.*

Discussant: Robin Hardman, (Families and Work Inst., 330 7th Ave., New York, NY 10001).

A collaborative regional research project was conducted four midwest states to determine the family-freindly status of midwest businesses. Similar research has been done by Galinsky & Friedman at Families and Work Institute (Family-Friendly Index) using Fortune 100 companies. The index was adapted for use with small/mid-sized companies.

This symposia will discuss the process, instrument development, findings and implications of the study done with a random sample of businesses in these four states.

SESSION 319-1

GENDER, MARITAL STATUS AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.

Joan Aldous and Robert D. Woodberry, Dept. of Soc., Univ. of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556

This paper uses General Social Survey data sets from 1972-1991 to examine gender differences in marital status and personal happiness. Following on previous research that indicated a higher proportion of married people reported being personally "very happy" than did single people, this analysis indicated that women tended to be happier than men, regardless of age and marital status. Since women generally have lower power, social class and status than men, we attempted to account for this anomalous finding. Social desirability might be a factor for women's more favorable response, so we looked at proportions of men and women who reported themselves as "not being very happy." In four t-test comparisons resulting from a significant three-way anova of gender by marital status by age, smaller proportions of women reported being "not too happy". However, among remarried respondents, somewhat larger proportions of women reported themselves as being "not too happy". (The results were not statistically significant.) Thus, women generally report themselves as being happy, a socially desirable response. We then looked to see if family income made a difference. Again with respect to family income, more women were significantly very happy than men in the middle and high groups. There were no significant differences in low-family income groups. Personal income did not show significant gender differences. A discussion covers these and other findings having to do with explaining the gender differences in personal happiness controlling for marital status.

SESSION 319-2

AN EVALUATION OF A RITES OF PASSAGE PROGRAM FOR AFRICAN-AMERICAN YOUTH.

Keith A. Alford, Stephen M. Gavazzi, & Patrick C. McKenry, CFLE, Dept. of Fam. Rel. and Hum. Dev., The Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210

The Ohio Department of Human Services has implemented the African-American Rites of Passage Program (RITES) to meet the particular cultural needs of African-American youth in foster care. The present study will evaluate the RITES program, and additionally will involve the generation of basic research data concerning predictors of urban, African-American male adolescent's successful transition out of foster care toward self-sufficient adulthood status. Data from participants, their foster parents, and their assigned foster care workers will be collected at two points in time. Subjects in the study will be 100 African-American males between 15-18 years of age currently in foster care; 50 of these males will participate in the RITES program. Outcome variables include ethnic identity, self-concept, self-sufficiency, and problematic behavior. Mediating variables will include age, age at first placement, number of substitute care transitions, and family of origin characteristics.

SESSION 319-3

WHAT ARE THE CHILDREN DOING WHILE "FAMILY" THERAPY IS GOING ON?

Howard L. Barnes, CFLE, Kirsten J. Tyson-Rawson, & Robert Nida, Child Dev. & Fam. Rel., East Carolina Univ, Greenville, NC 27858-4353

Round-table discussants will address the potential benefits of integration of play and family therapy. Discussion will include approaches to working with young children, collaborating with parents, and applying play therapy in family therapy settings. Presenters are members of a collaborative team of child developmentalists and family therapists who have developed a project at East Carolina University.

SESSION 319-4

DIVERSITY IN DEVELOPING THE RESEARCH PROPOSAL: A FLEXIBLE METHOD FOR STUDENTS AND ADVISORS

Mark J. Benson, Dept. of Fam. & Child Dev., VA Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061-0416).

This round table presents a model for developing research proposals that is useful for students and advisors. The model draws from the literature on the philosophy of science in delineating eight elements of scientific practice. In initiating a research proposal topic, a student begins with one of the elements of scientific practice. By identifying the student's distinctive starting point, advisors and students can individualize a plan for developing the proposal. An interview method is presented for identifying the student's starting point and providing recommendations. Seven possible types are generated by the interview. The typology is illustrated with depictions of common student characteristics, delineation of the pertinent research challenges, and recommendations for solving characteristic problems. The round table includes discussion of case examples of research proposals.

SESSION 319-5

TEACHING JUSTICE THROUGH COOPERATIVE FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION.

David J. Bredehoft, Dept. of Psy./Fam. Stud., Concordia Col., 275 N. Syndicate Ave., St. Paul, MN 55104-5494.

When instructors use small groups in which individuals work together to maximize their own and each other's learning, learners are learning cooperatively. A cooperative learning setting places students of all performance levels together working toward a group goal. The success of one learner helps other learners become successful. Research indicates that cooperative learning promotes greater achievement, higher self-esteem, higher-level critical thinking skills, as well as increased motivation and a positive attitude toward the content area. Individuals who cooperate learn to like one another and provide greater mutual social support for each other (justice). This teaching round table will present cooperative learning strategies used to teach family life education concepts and curriculum. Strategies such as the cooperative controversy, jigsaw, mutual problem solving, the futures wheel, and spread of opinion will be presented. As cooperative learners, participants are encouraged to bring and share handouts of their cooperative learning successes.

SESSION 319-6

LATER LIFE FAMILIES: AN EMERGING AREA IN THE FAMILY FIELD.

Daniel F. Detzner, Fam. Soc. Sci., Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108

The growth of the older population means that later life families are an important area in family science. The multi generational family system is a contemporary reality and parent-adult child relations, caregiving, grandparents, and long-term marriages are now important normative issues for families. This roundtable will provide an opportunity for those currently teaching in this area and those planning courses to discuss experiences and share resources. A course on Aging Families taught to undergrad and graduate students will serve as a beginning point. It features attention to diversity, active learning, films, a life history assignment, and extensive bibliography.

SESSION 319-8

PERCEPTIONS OF THE STEPPARENT ROLE.

Lawrence Ganong, CFLE, and Marilyn Coleman, CFLE, Dept. of Human Dev. & Fam Studies, Univ. of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211.

In this study the following questions were addressed: (a) is there a consensus about how stepparents should act?, and (b) Do individuals perceive stepparent roles as similar to or different from the roles of parents? The study extends previous research in two ways: (a) the gender of the stepparent is included as a variable, to see if there are different expectations for stepmothers and stepfathers, and (b) qualitative as well as quantitative data are collected. Study participants read a brief description of an adult and child interacting, and responded to questions about what they thought the adults would do in response to the child. After this open-ended response was completed by the participant, the "story" about the adult and child was continued, and respondents evaluated the behavior of the adult, the child, and the relationship between the two. Subjects in this investigation were 160 college students who responded to two series of vignettes. Analyses of the qualitative and quantitative data are in progress. Results will be

discussed in light of Cherlin's incomplete institutionalization hypothesis. Implications for research and practice with remarried families also will be presented.

SESSION 319-9

SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES AND THE CHALLENGES FOR PRACTICE.

Marsha L. Heims and Shirley M. H. Hanson, CFLE, Dept. of Family Nursing, SN-FAM, OR Health Sciences Univ., 3181 SW Sam Jackson Pk. Rd., Portland, OR, 97201-3098.

Single parent families present challenges for the delivery of family-focused health care services. This paper presents implications and challenges derived from a compilation of interdisciplinary perspectives on single parent families. A synthesis from a recent body of work resulted in implications and challenges in five areas: practice, education, research, social policy, and community resources. Practice implications include approaches for family health care professionals who work with single parents in multiple settings. Education implications involve components of formal curriculum and staff education programs. The research implications address the need for specific quantitative and qualitative research. Social policy implications include suggestions for governmental and agency policies to address the realities of single parent families. The resource section covers community and agency services that are available to single parent families and the health care professionals who serve them. Family health care professionals are challenged to deliver relevant care to diverse single parent families.

SESSION 319-10

DEPRESSION AMONG OLDER PARENTS: THE ROLE OF INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONS.

Gary R. Lee and Julie K. Netzer, Dept. of Soc., Raymond T. Coward, Inst. for Health Policy Res., Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

Data were obtained 388 older parents via telephone interview regarding filial responsibility expectations, exchange of aid with children, and depression. Filial responsibility expectations and depression are positively related; aid actually received from children does not explain this relationship. In addition, parents who receive more aid from children are more depressed, even with other factors controlled. Providing aid to children (reciprocating) does not reduce depression. These patterns may be due to fear of loss of independence in old age.

SESSION 319-11

KIDS COUNT: MOBILIZING PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR LEVEL PLAYING FIELDS.

Patricia Tanner Nelson, CFLE, Coop. Ext., Univ. of DE, Newark, DE 19717-1303; Gary L. Hansen, Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of Kentucky CES, Lexington, KY 40546-0215; Joanne G. Keith, Dept. of Family & Child Ecology, Michigan State Univ., CES, East Lansing, MI 48824.

This session will focus on lessons learned in mobilizing collaborations of key state and local organizations to implement KIDS COUNT initiatives. KIDS COUNT is focusing attention on improving the lives of children by:

- Collecting sound local, state and national data on the status of children.
- Providing reliable baseline data on child and family well-being to track trends and meaningful changes.
- Developing data reports that are easily understood by the general public.
- Developing objective policy recommendations which concisely define priority problems and present workable solutions.
- Developing an arena in which community, government and business leaders share ownership of the data, see the relationship of the status indicators to economic well-being, and commit themselves to enhancing the well-being of children and families.
- Disseminating reports and policy recommendations in ays that garner public support and shift the focus of policy-makers from a "fix-it mentality" to preventive strategies that will maximize the life chances for every child.

The presenters will focus on "what works and what doesn't work." Their comments will include insights gained from: (1) the process of selecting indicators, and observing the changes that are made in those indicators; (2) working with the "politics" of indicator rankings; (3) developing strategies and timing that make optimum use of mass media; (4) experiences in crafting successful partnerships between academics and advocacy groups.

SESSION 319-12

FAMILIES AS EDUCATORS FOR GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP: JUSTICE AS A RELEVANT VALUE-ORIENTATION

Robert N. Rapoport Inst. of Family & Environmental Research, 7a Kidderpore Ave. London, NW3 7SX England.

With the globalization process a new dimension is emerging in the social environment of families that of a world social order and global values. Among the values emerging as part of the global order are those embodied in the United Nations Charter of Human Rights and a variety of humanistic social movements e.g feminist, ecumenical environmental and peace movements.

Justice is an example of a value-orientation which has different meanings and referrents in different contexts. Like other abstract values, e.g. peace, freedom, tolerance, the ideal is widely acceptable when abstractly stated. However, the teaching and learning of the concept begins in families, where local ideas may vary from interpretations expressed outside the local circle.

The socialization of children for civic responsibility in a global society presents the task of reconciling perceived divergences between local and global values. In the case of justice, for example, retributive traditions such as: "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" need to be reconciled with modern concepts such as a fair and rational consideration of motives and potentials for change.

He will identify cases of disjunction between local and global concepts of justice and family mechanisms for reconciling them. Implications for policy will be discussed for family life education, family/school and family/ media relations.

SESSION 319-13

TOWARDS A FEMINIST CONSTRUCTION OF FAMILY THERAPY A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF FAMILY THERAPISTS WHO ARE FEMINIST AND THE IMPACT ON FAMILIES.

Lorianne M. Reeves and Marcia W. Bunch, Houston Galveston Inst., 3316 Mount Vernon, Houston, TX 77006.

The concept of integrating feminism and family therapy has been explored in the literature since the late 1970's, and in the following years, there has been an increasing number of books and articles advocating the inclusion of a feminist perspective in family therapy.

As a number of feminist theorists have challenged traditional framework and assumptions about women's development and behavior, the field of family therapy has also viewed the family in an expanded social context so as to be able to integrate a feminist perspective with treatment of families.

They will explore the narrative analysis of feminist family therapists and its impact in the therapy room with families. Themes from the research will cover power, personal journey, political as personal and therapeutic implications. Family structure and gender differences concerning relatedness, connection and communication will also be included.

SESSION 319-14

DYNAMICS OF TEACHING FAMILY DIVERSITY IN FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION.

Diane V. Roberts, CFLE, Katherine R. Allen CFLE, Family & Child Development Dept., VA Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061.

Dynamics of teaching family life education was perceived by educators to provide constraints and opportunities that influenced the ways in which they included issues of family diversity in their programs. Following feminist methodology, qualitative data were collected from family life educators in public school settings through interviews and participant observation. Dynamics included their personal and professional lives, their interactions with others, curricula and materials, and power structures influencing curricular decision making. Implications for family life educators are presented.

SESSION 319-15

TEACHING FAMILY THEORY TO UNDERGRADUATES

Ben Silliman, CFLE, Univ. of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071.

Teaching model and ideas for a systems-based family theory semester course for undergraduate applied family science majors are presented. Topics include research and family science basics (epistemology, design, goals, methods and uses of data), defining family, systems traits and principles, generational transmission, family development, cohesion, adaptability, communication, disabling rules, paradigms, and applications of theory (therapy, education, advocacy). Concepts are integrated via study of Circumplex model and instruments. Learning activities include checklists, review sheets, small and large group discussion, role play, case study/ responses, genograms, observations, journals, group projects, popular songs and films. Methods for continuous review and repetition through relevant assignments and quizzes serve to build confidence and competence between tests. Undergraduate mastery of concepts, research/theory skills and implications for practice are outlined, with questions for roundtable discussion.

SESSION 319-16

FAMILY STUDIES AND LIBERAL EDUCATION: APPLYING PRINCIPLES OF CRITICAL THINKING TO A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF THE FAMILY

Laura M. Stanton-Duff & Timothy H. Brubaker, Fam. & Child Stud. Ctr., Miami Univ., Oxford, OH 45056.

Within higher education, many curricula have been revised to reflect a postmodern definition of liberal education. Principles of critical thinking, diverse sources of information, and unique ways of knowing are the key elements emphasized within this postmodern liberal education environment. For family scholars, the liberal education thrust is particularly applicable because students can readily identify with the subject matter and there is a rich historical data base within the discipline. This round table will discuss a course titled "Family Relations: Historical and Comparative Analyses". This course was developed as a first-year liberal education foundation course at a midwestern university. This seminar course encourages students to critically examine their views of their families by 1) investigating family relations historically within the U. S. (e.g., colonial times through WWII); 2) reviewing research on family issues (e.g., migration, fertility, work); and 3) comparing gender and ethnic differences (e.g., AfricanAmerican, Latino, Asian-American). The course uses a number of pedagogical techniques (e.g., presentations, self-examination of own family). Course syllabus and other teaching tools will be shared for discussion.

SESSION 319-17

THERAPIST'S MISSION STATEMENT AS A TOOL FOR VALUE CLARIFICATION AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

Gregory D. Wasberg, and J. Elizabeth Norrell, HFR Dept., Northern Illinois Univ., DeKalb, IL 60115.

A roundtable discussion will be presented regarding the use of personal and/or professional mission statements by therapists is hypothesized to provide a base by which therapists can more effectively manage the value negotiation between therapists and clients. A review of literature regarding values and beliefs as they are relevant to the therapist's role is presented. Additional benefits of preparing a mission statement and how a therapist can prepare such a document will also be discussed.

The roundtable will further demonstrate methods therapists can utilize in preparing a mission statement for use in his or her personal and/or professional lives. The discussion will help participants to identify: 1) Personal paradigms for living and seeing the world, 2) Core principles and guiding beliefs, 3) Roles fulfilled and goals to achieve, and to 4) Articulate his or her principles, beliefs and values in a written document characterizing the individuals philosophy, direction and/or purpose.

SESSION 320

GENDER DYNAMICS IN INTIMATE ENVIRONMENTS: FEMINIST INSIGHTS FOR FAMILIES

Constance L. Shehan, Dept. of Soc., Turlington Hall, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611; **Michael P. Johnson**, Dept. of Sociology, Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park, PA 16802.

Shehan and Johnson will summarize feminist research and theory pertaining to the ways in which gender shapes, and is shaped by, intimate relationships throughout the many stages of development. Consideration is given to gendered patterns of communication, conflict, power, decision making, division of labor, love, and sexuality. A discussion of the implications of feminist scholarship for counselors, policy makers, and educators will conclude the RUP.

SESSION 321-1

ADOLESCENTS AT RISK: EDUCATIONAL THEORY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Linda L. Dannison, Valerie M. Duffin, and Charles R. Dannison, CFLE, Dept. of Consumer Resources & Technology, Western Michigan Univ., Kalamazoo, MI 49008

This qualitative study evaluated student journal entries in an alternative education Family Issues and Parenting class, and identified major themes presented by at-risk students in relating their predominant thoughts. Fourteen journals containing a minimum of twenty-eight entries were selected. Eight students were female and six were male. From over 700 entries, students identified eleven common themes accounting for over two-thirds of their entries. Themes were classified and quantified.

Themes were contrasted with traditional developmental concepts using Maslow's model. Over half the entries concerned psychological and safety needs. Other entries reflected love and belongingness needs. Students related being apathetic or bored, yet their lives were filled with trauma, dysfunction and disruptive experiences.

At risk students do not fit traditional theoretical developmental patterns. Traditional teaching theory may not apply, and often the social or judicial system must then assume responsibility for these individuals.

SESSION 321-2

PARENTING ADULT CHILDREN:LEARNING HOW.

Matti K. Gershenfeld, Couples Learning Center, Benson -East A13, Jenkintown, PA 19046.

It is well understood that adults need to learn how to parent; these skills do not automatically emerge with the birth of a first child. Further it is recognized that "successful" parenting means thinking & learning about the child's developmental stage, nurture, dealing with parent/child conflict & learning & understanding "boundry" conditions. We underi.:and & recognize the need for learning parenting skills.

For the last 7 years in therapy I (cases collected) & in workshops (teaching parenting of adult children skills), Couples Learning Ctr. has been concerned& involved in ithe void in this area.

At this workshop, we will present i0 cases requiring parent/adult child communications& conlict resolution. The focus is on recognizing boundry conditions; resolving differences; nuturing adults; the differences between support blackmail; family 'id a family business; parenting with children & son/daughters-in-law. law. There will be role plays to encourage thinking of these situations based on central principles. It is a great injustice that we who are committed to family do not recognize the need for par.enting adult children.

SESSION 321-3

ADOLESCENT FAMILY LIFE SATISFACTION IN REMARRIED FAMILIES.

Carolyn S. Henry, CFLE, Dept. of Family Relations & Child Development., Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078; Sandra G. Lovelace, Plano, TX.

The purpose of this study was to examine how selected demographic (age, stepfather vs. stepmother family, time in the remarried family, gender) and family (family flexibility, family bonding, family time and routines, family celebrations, communication with parent, communication with stepparent) variables related to adolescent family life satisfaction in remarried families. Data were collected from 95 high school students who lived in remarried families, using self-report questionnaires. Hierarchical multiple regression analyses were used to examine the hypotheses. Results indicated that family flexibility, family time and routines, communication with parent, and communication with stepparent were significantly related to overall adolescent family life satisfaction. Family flexibility and communication with stepparent were significantly related to satisfaction with the parental system (parent and stepparent). Communication with the parent and family time and routines were significantly related to satisfaction with the sibling subsystem. Implications will be discussed.

SESSION 321-4

DIMENSIONS OF INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP QUALITY IN YOUNG ADULTHOOD.

Linda C. Robinson, Jane L. Garthoeffner, & Carolyn S. Henry, CFLE, Dept. of Fam. Rel. & Child Dev., Oklahoma State Univ., Stillwater, OK 74078.

Data from 356 undergraduate students between the ages of 18 and 24 whose parents were either married, separated, or divorced were analyzed to explore the relation between family and individual factors and various dimensions of relationship quality. The results indicate that trust in relationships is related to anxiety, conflict resolution, conflict resolution by parental marital status, and anxiety by parental marital status. Genuineness is related to anxiety, conflict resolution, and family adaptability by parental marital status. Comfort is related to anxiety, self esteem, and conflict resolution by parental marital status. Self-disclosure is related to family adaptability, anxiety, and conflict resolution. Empathy was related to anxiety, conflict resolution, and self-esteem. Communication was related to anxiety.

SESSION 322-1

ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF MARITAL DISSOLUTION FOR BLACKS.

Gene E. Pollock, Dept. of Economics, Atlee L. Stroup, Dept. of Sociology (Emeritus), The College of Wooster, Wooster, OH 44691.

This study analyzes Weitzman's suggestion that men average a 42 percent gain and women a 73 percent decline in economic well being in the first year after-divorce. A cross-sectional GSS data set of black respondents for 1983-87 is used. Family incomes of divorced women and men are compared with their married counterparts for five SES categories. Using t-tests, it was found that, for most categories, for both genders, incomes of divorced persons were lower than incomes of married persons. The average "gap" for divorced women was higher than for divorced men. Family incomes were regressed against a set of four control variables and a marital status variable. The marital status variable was statistically significant for four of the five SES categories for females. This was not true for males. Results suggest that lower SES divorced black females are especially vulnerable economically. Policy implications are considered.

SESSION 322-2

THE PERSONAL COSTS AND BENEFITS OF EARLY MARRIAGE FOR AFRICAN-AMERICAN AND WHITE WOMEN.

Heather L. Koball, Dept. of Soc., Brown Univ., Box 1916,

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Providence, RI 02912.

The High School and Beyond data, collected nationally in 1980 with a follow-up in 1989, were used to determine what personal attitudes predict early marriage for African-American and white women. Becker's model which includes "cost/benefit" and marriage market assessment pro provided the framework for factors included in the analysis. African-American (N=XI9) and white (N=3) young women were compared using regression analysis to determine which factors affected marital timing differently for the two races. The results indicated that both white and African-American young women who have traditional sex-role attitudes, who have a steady boyfriend, and who desire a family at a young age are likely to marry early. White young women who have high educational aspirations were likely to postpone marriage, while African-Americans' educational aspirations had no impact on marital timing. The results supported the "cost/benefit" and "marriage market" hypotheses. They also indicated thal different factors predict early marriage for African-American women as opposed to white women.

SESSION 322-3

PERCEPTIONS OF THE GRANDPARENT ROLE AMONG WORKING-CLASS AFRICAN AMERICAN AND CAUCASIAN AMERICAN GRANDMOTHERS AND GRANDFATHERS.

Jeffrey A. Watson and Sally A. Koblinsky, Dept. of Family Studies, Univ. of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

This study examined differences in the grandparent role as perceived by African American and Caucasian American grandmothers and grandfathers. Data were collected from 192 working-class grandparents who completed the Grandparent Strengths and Needs Inventory. The measure assessed grandparent satisfaction, success, teaching, difficulty, frustration and information needs. Results revealed that working-class grandmothers perceived themselves to have significantly more strengths than grandfathers, obtaining significantly higher scores in grandparenting success and teaching. In comparison to Caucasian grandparents, African American grandparents perceived themselves to have significantly greater strengths in teaching their grandchildren, but also expressed significantly greater frustration and need for information about their grandchildren. African American grandparents were significantly more interested in a grandparent education course than their Caucasian counterparts. Implications of the findings for family life educators are discussed.

SESSION 322-4

JUSTICE FOR CHILDREN OF DIVORCING PARENTS: SOME LESSONS FROM AFRICAN-AMERICAN FAMILIES.

Edith A. Lewis, School of Social Work, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1285; Ada Skyles, Wildman, Harrold, Allen & Dixon, Attorneys at Law, 225 W. Wacker Dr., Suite 3000, Chicago, IL 60606; Margaret Crosbie-Burnett, Dept. of Educational and Psychological Studies, Univ. of Miami, Coral Gables, FL 33124.

This paper integrates theory and practice by presenting applications of the conceptual framework developed by Crosbie-Burnett and Lewis (1993) to the contemporary family justice system. The framework suggests that a pedi-focal perspective, as drawn from the research on African-American families, can be helpful for European-American families as well. The paper addresses the need for a clearer operationalization of the prevailing judicial standard of "the best interests of the child" by identifying the consequences of the lack of inclusion of extended family members and post-divorce spouses and partners in child custody and visitation decisions. It also raises the need for specialized training for lawyers, public policymakers, mediators and practitioners working with separating and divorcing families and offers some recommendations for specific content to be included in educational proqrams in these disciplines.

SESSION 323

THE CHANGING SOCIAL CONTEXT OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

Denise A. Donnelly, Soc. Dept., GA State Univ., Atlanta, GA 30303, Clifton P. Flynn, Soc. Dept., Univ. of SC, Spartanburg, SC 29303.

Participants:

David B. Sugarman, Murray A. Straus, Jean Giles-Sims, (Fam. Res. Lab, UNH, Durham, NH 03824). *Corporal Punishment and Antisocial Behavior: A Longitudinal Analysis.*

Denise A. Donnelly, *Why Parents Spank: A Resource Explanation for Corporal Punishment.*

Phillip W. Davis, (Soc. Dept., GSU, Atlanta, GA 30303). *Claims About Spanking in Contemporary Child-Rearing Manuals.*

Clifton P. Flynn, Murray A. Straus, *Regional Differences in College Students' Experiences with Corporal Punishment.*

Discussant: Batya Hyman, FRL, UNH, Durham, NH.

Almost all American parents spank their children, even though a mounting body of evidence suggests that corporal punishment may lead to harmful consequences. Academics, researchers, and parenting experts are beginning to question its use.

This symposium examines how the social context of corporal punishment has shifted, and the policy implications of this shift. Specific foci are the lasting harm caused by spanking, the ambivalence of child rearing experts towards spanking, regional differences in spanking practices and attitudes, and the need for developing alternate resources for parents.

SESSION 324-1

INFLUENCES OF FAMILY DYNAMICS ON ADOLESCENT DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE REASONING.

Sheila Marshall, Gerald R. Adams, Bruce A. Ryan, Leo J. Keating, Dept. of Family Studies, Univ. of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario NIG 2W1.

Distributive justice decision-making is examined among 61 adolescents and their families. Adolescents' level of decision-making is assessed in relation to a final familial consensus. The extent to which the adolescents' initial level of reasoning is integrated into the final decision and correlated with perceptions of family cohesion and family satisfaction to determine their relation to distributive justice decision-making. Developmental trends are examined to determine whether adolescents' distributive justice decision-making alters between the 16th and 1 8th birthdate and develops in interaction with family satisfaction and family cohesion. From initial examination of the data it appears that adolescents do not model parental decision-making. Implications of the findings for research and practice are discussed.

SESSION 324-2

SELF DEFINITIONAL BEHAVIORS IN PARENTING: A STUDY OF RESPONSE TO LIFE'S INEQUITIES.

James P. Stanberry, Anne M. Stanberry, CFLE, Univ. of Southern MS, SS Box 5035, Hattiesburg, MS 39406-5035.

Single mothers and fathers attending Displaced Homemaker's

Programs answered the Personal Authority in the Family System Questionnaire and Global Parenting Confidence Measure to determine the correlation between personal authority and confidence in parenting. Data indicated many below average family relationships and the more intimidated parents are by their parents, the less they can help children develop healthy self-images. Families may profit from education that focuses on family loyalty issues that lead to personal authority. Specific suggestions for family professionals are offered.

SESSION 324-3

RACE, COMMUNITY, AND FAMILY VARIABLES: THEIR RELATION TO VARIABLES AFFECTING COMPETENCY

Wendy Middlemiss, Dept. of Psychology and Counselor Education, Warrensburg, MO 64093.

Data were collected from lower income African American and European American mothers regarding perceptions of racial integration in schools, communities, and church; daily sources of stress; levels of child-care support and appropriate styles of parent-child interaction. Differences in perceptions of racial inequities and influence on an institution's functioning were identified. Differences in sources of support and levels of stress were also found. Researchers have identifted the importance of parents' perceptions of and interactions with schools and other community services to their own levels of competence and their patterns of interaction with their children. Through the identification of mothers' perceptions of race, school, community, and parenting relations, this research takes one step toward understanding how our institutions shape and help or hinder development in lower income families.

SESSION 325

WHAT WORKS CLINICALLY WITH STEP-FAMILIES: INSIGHTS FROM RESEARCH.

David Dollahite, Fam. Sci., Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

Participants:

Emily B. Visher, John S. Visher (Co-founders, Stepfamily Assoc. of Amer., 599 Sky Hy Cir., Lafayette, CA 94549). *Stepfamilies in Therapy: Insights From Adult Stepfamily Members.*

Lyn Rhoden, Kay Pasley (Hum. Dev. & Fam. Stud., UNCG, Greensboro, NC 27412). *Factors Affecting Perceived Helpfulness of Therapy With Stepfamilies: A Closer Look At Gender Issues.*

Donna S. Ouick (Fam. Stud., Univ. of KY, Lexington, KY 40506). *Stepmothers: Easing Adjustment to the Stepparenting Role When Adolescent Stepchildren Are Present.*

Margaret Crosbie-Burnett (Coun. & Educ. Psych. Prog., Univ. Of Miami, Coral Gables, FL33124). *Successful School-based Interventions for Children in Stepfamilies.*

Discussant: Scott Browning, Chestnut Hill College, Philadelphia, PA 19118.

Stepfamilies are fast becoming the most common family form. As such, therapists are likely to see an increase of these families seeking assistance in dealing with adjustment issues of children and adults. For many stepfamilies the schools often provide the first link to the mental health system. This symposium presents the result from several recent research. Two studies address the concerns expressed at the onset of therapy, perceived value of the therapy experience, and the effects of gender on the outcome of therapy . Because stepmother families often are over-represented in clinical practices, the key issues facing stepmothers, especially those with adolescent stepchildren are discussed in a third study. The role of schools in addressing the needs of children in stepfamilies and the effectiveness school based interventions also are presented.

SESSION 326

FATHERS, FAMILIES AND FULFILLMENT: QUALITATIVE STUDIES OF FATHERS AND FATHERHOOD

Rob Palkovitz, Dept. of Individual and Family Studies, Univ. of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716

Participants:

Ralph LaRossa (Sociology Dept, Georgia State Univ., Atlanta, GA 30303-3083). *Fatherhood and the Early 20th Century Child Study Industry.*

Anna Dienhart (Dept. of Family Studies, Univ. of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1G 2W1). *Men and Family Life: Beyond the Dominant Discourse?*

Rob Palkovitz (Dept. of Individual and Family Studies, Univ. of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716). *Men's Perceptions of the Effects of Fathering on Their Adult Development and Lifecourse.*

Glen F. Palm & William F. Joyce (Child and Family Studies, St. Cloud State Univ., St. Cloud, MN 56301). *Fathers of Young Children: A Closer Look at Adult Growth and the Dynamics of Attachment.*

Discussants:

Teresa M. Cooney, Dept. of Individual and Family Studies, Univ. of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716.

Kerry Daly, Dept. of Family Studies, Univ. of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1G 2W1.

The qualitative studies in this symposium examine the interfaces between the culture of fatherhood and various aspects of conducting paternal roles: fathers' experiences of balancing work and family responsibilities, the effects of fathering on men's development, and the relationships between father-child attachment and adult development.

SESSION 327

*PUBLIC POLICY FORUM: **FAMILY VIOLENCE.***

Panel:

Murray A. Straus (Prof., Family Research Lab, Univ. of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824) *NCFR and the Study of Family Violence*

Audrey Manley, M.D. (Assistant Surgeon General, Washington, DC) *Family Violence as a Public Health Problem*

Sheila Wellstone (Office of Senator Paul Wellstone (D-MN), Washington, DC) *The Status of Federal Legislation Regarding Family Violence*

Barbara A. Elliott (Duluth Family Practice Residency, 330 N. 8th Ave. E., Duluth, MN 55802) *Minnesota's Response to Family Violence*

Moderator: Margaret Feldman, NCFR Washington Rep, 1311 Delaware Ave. SW, #S931, Washington, DC 20024.

This special session, sponsored by the NCFR Public Policy Committee and the Family Policy and Family and Health Sections, is an effort to address the major issues on this important topic of major public concern. The panel of experts will discuss the status of violence and give information on what is being done at the federal and state level to ease thhis problem. Panel presentations will be followed by open discussion.

ADJUSTMENT TO WIDOWHOOD AND DIVORCE: A TEST OF SIMILARITIES HYPOTHESIS.

Gay C. Kitson, Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of Akron, Akron, OH 44325-1905.

Participants:

David S. DeGarmo (Oregon Social Learning Ctr., 207 E. 5th St., #202, Eugene, OR 97401). *Identity Relevance and Disruption as Predictors of Distress for Widowed and Divorced Women.*

Hues Chen (Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of Akron, Akron, OH 44325-1905). *Exploring Age Differences in Adjustment for Widowed and Divorced Women.*

Nancy B. Miller, Virgina L. Smerglia, Scott Gaudet (Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of Akron, Akron OH 44351905). *Stressful Life Events, Social Support, and Distress Levels of Recent Widows and Divorcees: A Counteractive Model.*

Gay C. Kitson. *Some Conclusions About Research Comparing Widowed and Divorced Women.*

Discussants: Kathleen R. Gilbert (Dept. of Applied Health Sci., Indiana Univ., Bloomington, IN 47405); Carol Masheter (Family and Consumer Studies, Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112)

Since Willard Waller's work in 1930, researchers have talked about the theoretical similarities in adjustment to widowhood and divorce including the loss of the partner, the reconstruction of role relationships, life style changes, and, often, economic difficulties. Because of the differing age distributions of widowed and divorced persons, little research has explored these issues.

This symposium presents research drawn from a public records-based, longitudinal study of 201 widowed and 188 divorced women interviewed 4 and 18 months after the deaths of their husbands or filing for divorce. Because the two samples were matched on age, race, and median income of census tract of residence in metropolitan Cleveland, OH, any differences in adjustment are likely to be due to differences in marital status.

Widowed women had greater difficulty adjusting initially and across time, but their rate of recovery was more rapid than that of divorced women. Foundations for these findings in terms of identity relevance and disruption, age differences in adjustment, and the stressfulness of and support received for the events will be discussed. Conclusions and discussion will focus on the status of the theory of similarities in adjustment.

SESSION 329

GERHARD NEUBECK INTERVIEWS CATHERINE CHILMAN.

Gerhard Neubeck, Emeritus Professor, Fam. Soc. Sci. Dept., Univ. of MN, St. Paul, MN 5508.

Catherine Chilman, Emeritus Professor, Univ. of WI, Milwaukee.

Gerhard Neubeck, a past NCFR President, will interview Catherine Chilman, a past NCFR Board Member, professor, and researcher, about her distinguished career. Neubeck uses his own unique interview style. This is a continuing series of interviews with distinguished family scholars.

SESSION 402

CHILD SUPPORT AND FAIRNESS

Judith A. Seltzer, Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

Seltzer will review research on child support awards, payments, custody, and visiting when parents and children live apart. Practitioners and policymakers face the challenge of finding a fair way to resolve the conflicting interests of mothers, fathers, and children in the light of Federal and state reforms. This RUP will summarize and evaluate research on the effects of noncustodial child support on children and their parents.

SESSION 403

TEACHING A CLASS ON MEN IN FAMILIES: HELPING STUDENTS UNDERSTAND WHAT MEN SEE AS JUST.

Deborah Ulrich, Charles B. Hennon, Timothy H. Brubaker, & Allen Jones, Family & Child Studies Ctr., Miami Univ., Oxford, OH, 45056.

As society's definition of masculinity expands and evolves, men, especially college age men, question their future roles and how they are to fulfill their future responsibilities. Teaching a course examining men's roles, encouraging group interaction, and promoting problem solving helps support young men and women as they enact current roles and prepare for future ones. Apparently few universities offer courses on men and their roles in family and society. One such course is offered at Miami University. Men in Families: A Critical Analysis of Selected Topics is a 3 credit hr. participation course examining the roles associate with men from birth to death. A variety of cooperative learning strategies and techniques are used in this popular Liberal Education course cross-listed between Nursing and Family & Consumer Sciences.

This workshop will overview the course (including the background, philosophy, pedagogical strategies, and requirements), and specific teaching strategies will be discussed. Two of these teaching strategies will be implemented with the workshop participants. This will allow participants to experience the activities firsthand, and acquire information about how they may use the same or similar activities in their own classes. Workshop leaders will share results of Miami University student experiences with these exercises. This workshop will be structured as follows: Introduction (5 minutes); Overview of the Course (10 minutes); Teaching Exercise #1 "Qualities of an Ideal Man" (30 minutes); Teaching Exercise #2 "Three Generation Interview" (30 minutes); Summary and Question-Answer session (15 minutes).

SESSION 404-1

DIVERSITY IN FAMILY ILLNESS MODELS: STORIES OF SICKNESS AND CARE IN FILIPINO FAMILIES.

Catherine A. Chesla, Dept. of Family Health Care Nursing, Univ. of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA 94143-0606

Filipinos are estimated to be the largest Asian American minority in the U.S., numbering more than one million persons. The purpose of this study is to provide descriptions of everyday concerns and actions of Filipino families living with a member with schizophrenia. A sample of

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35 informants drawn from 21 families with a schizophrenic member were recruited from two mental health agencies. Family coping was investigated via hermeneutic interpretation of narratives from the family about stressful or meaningful incidents that had arisen regarding living with or caring for the member with schizophrenia. The study found that Filipino families described the causes of schizophrenia in naturalistic and mystical terms, interweaving stories of "brain" dysfunction with those of evil spirits and imbalances in natural phenomenon. Families sought care from mental health providers when symptoms became pronounced or frightening, and fear of stigma and being ostracized by their social community were much greater in Filipino than Anglo-American families.

SESSION 404-2

RURAL WOMEN'S PERCEPTIONS OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES.

Pamela A. Monroe, Human Ecology, LA St. Univ., Baton Rouge, LA 70803, Jean B. Hemard, Home Ec, Nicholls St. Univ., Thibodaux, LA 70310.

A random sample of women from rural parishes in LA were surveyed (n=212) as to their satisfaction with health care services available to their families. 30% of women were dissatisfied with health care services available to their families; 45% were satisfied and 25% had neutral feelings. Health status of family members and women's perceptions of availability of services were significant predictors of satisfaction. Satisfaction and perceived availability of medical services predicted women's stress levels: higher levels of satisfaction predicted lower levels of stress and lack of services predicted higher levels of stress. Implications for policy are discussed.

SESSION 404-3

THE ECONOMICS OF DRUG USE IN RURAL FAMILIES.

Jacqueline Wallen, & M. Mokhtari, Dept. of Fam. Stud., Univ. of MD, College Pk. MD, 20742.

This study examines the economic determinants of illicit drug and alcohol use in rural areas using data from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA). First, a rational choice model is developed to produce important and testable hypotheses about rural drug and alcohol use. Second, a system of demand is estimated which allows us to examine both the determinants of drugs, alcohol and hours of leisure for people residing in rural areas. These estimates are used to assess the influence of factors such as gender, ethnicity, marital status, family size, family support system, peer pressure, attitudinal factors, age, occupation, and region on illicit drug and alcohol use in rural areas. The study concludes that an unmodified rational choice model does not adequately describe drug and alcohol use in rural areas. Modifications to the model are proposed.

SESSION 405-1

THE PERCEIVED RELATIONAL REALITY OF THE PERSON WITH ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE.

Janie K. Long, Dept. of Child & Family Dev., 224 Dawson Hall, Univ. of GA, Athens, GA 30602.

Much has been written concerning the stresses of caregiving related to AD, but research related to the experience of the person with AD is sparse. This presentation will focus on a study conducted in order to bring forth the voice of persons with AD. Twenty persons with AD were interviewed about their perceptions of the relationship with the primary caregiver. Primary concerns were related to reassurance that they would not be abandoned, the need to maintain a sense of dignity, and concern that they not overburden caregivers. Implications of the findings for the development of family interventions will be explored.

SESSION 405-2

WORKING WITH FAMILIES OF MURDERED CHILDREN: EALING WITH THE VIOLENT LOSS OF A CHILD.

Carol Werlinich, Dept. of Fam. St., Univ. of MD, College Park, MD 20742; Jacqueline Wallen, Dept. of Fam. St., Univ. of MD, College Park, MD 20742.

Telephone interviews were conducted with 25 parents of murdered children and questionnaires were sent to 300 mental health professionals who work with families in order to study the counseling needs of these families and the training needs of mental health professionals who work with them. In addition to the interview data, measures of depression, family environment, coping, social support, and stress were also obtained for the parents. The role of the justice system was explored. Recommendations for interventions and training are made.

SESSION 405-4

"LIKE ANY OTHER COUPLE": CONSTRUCTING IDENTITY IN INTERRACIAL MARRIAGES.

Kyle D. Killian, Dept. of Child & Family Studies, Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, NY 13244-1250.

Interracial marriages have proliferated in the United States in the last two decades. This paper explores how couples socially construct racial/ethnic differences and examines how differences are negotiated. Do interracial partners perceive themselves as "interracial" at all? What are their views on raising biracial children? How do these couples perceive others' reactions to them in public and private contexts? Interviews were conducted with ten black-white couples who had been married for a minimum of one year. Interviews were semi-structured, featuring open-ended questions. The couples were audio-taped separately and video-taped conjointly to observe the process of their interactions and to see how issues discussed in private were addressed in a couple context. Recurring themes in the transcripts were used as coding categories. Interracial couples reported that they perceive themselves as being like any other couple. Black partners demonstrated greater awareness of and sensitivity to other peoples' reactions in public and reported greater concern about the challenges their children might face growing up. Implications for family practitioners and therapists are presented.

SESSION 406

BUILDING BRIDGES: THEORETICAL AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES ON GENDER AND AFRICAN-AMERICAN FAMILIES.

Andrea G. Hunter, Psychology and Women's Studies Program. Univ. of MI, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248.

Participants:

Andrea G. Hunter (see above), *Gender, Life Course, and the Living Arrangements of African-Americans.*

Charlene Flagg (Sociology, Univ. of MI, Ann Arbor 48109-1382); Andrea Hunter (see above), Genice Rhodes-Reed (Dept. of Mental Health, Lansing, MI 48193) *Reaching an Equilibrium: A Multidimensional Tri-sphere Model of Single Parent Families.*

Toni Rucker (Sociology, Univ. of MI, Ann Arbor 481091382) African-American Women's Occupational Segregation: Material and

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Social Consequences for Individual Lives and Families. Sherill Sellers (Sociology, Univ.of MI, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1382) *The Slave of Slaves, Superwoman, and Sapphire: Attitudes Toward Sex Discrimination in AfricanAmerican Families.*

Discussant: Yvonne L. Williams (Social Work & Psychology, Univ. of MI, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248)

The issue of gender and gender relations (re: appropriate hierarchies) has, historically, been at the center of the discourse on black family functioning ranging from the "matriarchy" thesis to the black underclass (e.g., sex ratio, male marriageability). Ironically, although the issues of gender, family, and the economy, have been an integral part of research and theory on African-Americans since the 1930s, feminist scholarship has been slow to claim this work as a site of theorizing. Likewise because of the primacy of race in African-American scholarship on families gender, as a source of intergroup variation, has received limited attention. Mainstream family scholarship also has been slow to recognize how work on African-American families may bridge questions at the" center" of family studies and work at the "margins," namely ethnic and feminist perspectives. We explore the interrelationships between gender, family, and the economy in a national survey of African-Americans and attempt to blend issues that have been central in African-American family studies and feminist scholarship. The papers focus on: 1) gender, life course, and living arrangements; 2) reconceptualizing single-parent families; 3) women's occupational segregation, family, and psychological well-being; and 4) the impact of work, family, and community involvement on men and women's attitudes towards sex discrimination.

SESSION 407

EQUALITY, EXCHANGE, AND EQUITY IN CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS: ISSUES FACED BY TODAY'S COUPLES.

Susan Sprecher, Dept. of Sociology, Illinois State Univ., Normal, IL 61790-4660.

Participants:

Terri L. Orbuch, Lindsay Custer (Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109). *The Social Context of Married Women's Work and Its Impact on Black Husbands and White Husbands.*

Linda K. Acitelli (Inst. for Social Research, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48106). *Reciprocity of Social Support in Marriage.*

Susan Sprecher (Dept. of Sociology, IL State Univ., Normal, IL 61790-4660) and Pepper Schwartz (Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195). *Are "Her" and "His" Similar Contributions Valued Equally?: Egalitarian Relationships are not Always Equitable.*

Mark Attridge (Dept. of Psychology, Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455) and Kara Witt (Ramsey County Mental Health Ctr., St. Paul, MN 55101). *The Role of Barriers in the Social Exchange Models of Relationship Stability.*

Discussant: Rodney Cate (Sch. of Family and Consumer Resources, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721).

In all marriages and other romantic relationships, each partner offers resources to the relationship. These resources include income, household work, social support and a variety of other behaviors and personal characteristics. Issues of reciprocity and equity or justice arise in most close relationships as partners consider what each partner is offering to the relationship and to what effect.

This symposium will provide recent findings from several studies conducted with dating and married couples on issues related to exchange and equity. Specific issues covered include: the effect of women providing income contributions to marriage, reciprocity in social support and its effect on marital satisfaction, perceived value of inputs that may be considered in equity judgments, and the degree to which resources exchanged act as barriers keeping people from leaving their relationships.

SESSION 408

A TOWN MEETING: THE FUTURE OF FAMILIES, MANDATE FOR NEW INITIATIVES: WHAT'S NEXT?

M. Janice Hogan, Dept. of Family Social Science, McNeal Hall, Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108 and panel.

NCFR sponsored a summer workshop on this topic. During the 3-1/2 day session, participants were divided into 13 topical areas, discussed these topics at length, and wrote specific recommendations for research, education, policy, and practice.

A draft of the Initatives from the workshop will be handed out at this session. A panel of 4 who facilitated the workshop will summarize the recommendations. An open forum will follow the summaries, giving the audience an opportunity to give input into the recommendations, which are being published in a book of Proceedings.

SESSION 409

PUBLIC POLICY FORUM - CURRENT ASPECTS OF WELFARE REFORM AT FEDERAL AND STATE LEVELS.

Chairs, Mark Rank, Associate Professor, Washington Univ., St. Louis, MO, and Catherine Chilman, Emeritus Professor, Univ.'of WI-Milwaukee, 1435 4th St. SW, Washington, DC 20024.

Panel:

Catherine S. Chilman (address above) *Current Welfare Reform Legislation and Critique.*

Shirley Zimmerman (Dept. of Fam. Soc. Science, McNeal Hall, Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108) *Welfare Reform Programs and Their Evaluation in Minnesota and Wisconsin.*

Virginia Hayes Sibbison (Director, Welfare Research Inc., 112 State St., Albany, NY 12207) *Welfare Reform Program and Its Evaluation in New York State.*

Discussant: Mark Rank (address above)

This is another session sponsored by the NCFR Public Policy Committee and the NCFR Family Policy Section. The first part of the session will summarize major aspects of current welfare reform legislation together with a brief critique of this legislation. The remainder of the time will be allocated to a discussion of major welfare reform activities that have been occurring in the states, many of which have obtained waivers from the federal government to carry out experimental programs. These experiments can provide important information for local, state, and federal programs.

SESSION 410-1

VULNERABILITY AND RESILIENCY IN NATIVE HAWAIIAN FAMILIES UNDER STRESS

Elizabeth Thompson, Hamilton I. McCubbin, CFLE, Anne I Thompson, & Kellv Elver, Ctr. for Family Studies, Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison WI 53706

This investigation attempts to address four concerns with Native Hawaiian family research: a neglected population in family research; a population at severe risk for mental and physical health problems; a failure to recognize the importance cultural manifestations of stress, coping and social support of Native Hawaiians; and the cultural insensitivity of family research measures. Data were collected on 111 single parent Native Hawaiian families and on 82 two parent households. The findings reveal the relative importance of normal predictors of the criterion of family distress, namely legal, financial, health and work-family issues. In addition, the pattern of family problem-solving communication emerges along with the expected but seldom confirmed importance of ethnic and cultural factors including language, music, dance and values. The importance of these findings relative to the research literature on single parent families and families of Native Hawaiian ancestry will be discussed with the added emphasis on their implications for family life education and family based services.

SESSION 410-2

FAMILY CORRELATES OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR AFRICAN AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN AMERICAN STUDENTS.

Reid Luhman, Dept. of Anth./Soc./Swk., Eastern Kentucky Univ., Richmond, KY 40475, Aaron Thompson, Dept. of Hum. Dev. and Fam. Stud., Univ. of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211.

Data obtained through the General Social Surveys (1972-1990) and the National Survey of Family Households (1988) were analyzed using multiple regression to examine the relationship between family variables and student educational attainment. As many research findings have indicated a strong association between family socioeconomic status and educational attainment, the purpose of this study is to examine that relationship controlling for such variables as race, sex and region while simultaneously examining the component measures of S.E.S. to determine their respective contributions to the overall association.

SESSION 410-3

AN EXAMINATION OF THE IMPACT OF SEXUAL ACTIVITY STATUS ON AFRICAN-AMERICAN FEMALE ADOLESCENT AND YOUNG ADULT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

Dawn E. Goettler and Velma McBride Murry, Univ. of GA, Dept of Child & Fam. Dev., Dawson Hall, Athens, GA 30602.

Many sexuality intervention programs emphasize the importance of completing high school. However, few studies have examined differences in sexual activity status among high school graduates. NSFG Cycle IV data was used to examine these differences in a sample of African-American females age 24 and younger. In the overall population, 53% of the females graduated high school including, 50% of the adolescent mothers. Categories of sexual activity status included virgins (n=175, 15.1%), never pregnant females (n=570, 49.0%), ever pregnant non-mothers (n= 119, 10.2%) and mothers (n=300, 25.8%). Comparisons were made among these groups on current demographic information, access to preventive health care services, sexual knowledge, and sexual and contraceptive behavior (excluding virgins). Significant differences were found for all variables except knowledge about the menstrual cycle. Implications for sexuality educators, programming and policy are presented.

SESSION 410-4

VARIATIONS IN ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY STATUS: A TRI-ETHNIC NATIONAL STUDY.

Velma McBride Murry, Dept. of Child/Fam. Dev., Univ. of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

Using national data from the 1988 National Survey of Family Growth Cycle IV, analysis was conducted to identify factors associated with the pregnancy status of unmarried, sexually active, Black, Hispanic, and White urban adolescents (A), ages 15 to 21 years. Subgroups were developed by ethnicity & pregnancy status consisting of: Blacks (N=875), 55% never pregnant (NP), 13% aborters (AB), & 32% mothers (M); Hispanics (N=363), 71% (NP), 17% (AB), & 12% (M); Whites (N=2621), 87% (NP), 10% (AB), & 2% (M). Ecological framework was used to examine how (A) differed in terms of individual @ family characteristics, sociocutural, & socio-structural factors. Mean comparisons and discriminant function analyses revealed that across ethnic groups sexually active! (NP) differed from (AB) & (M) in terms of sexual onset, sexual knowledge, contraceptive behavior, family income & structure, religious participation, & access to reproductive health care. Implications for family educators, family practitioners, and policy are presented.

SESSION 411-1

THE WORK OF WORRYING: BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN.

Janice Humphreys, Dept. of Family Health Care Nursing., Univ. of California, San Francisco, CA 94143

Battered women's worries about their children have been reported as significantly influencing their own behaviors including the decision to leave abusive relationships. The purpose of this study was to describe battered women's worries about their children and their responses to those worries. An ethnography was conducted. A purposive sample of 25 mothers residing at a battered women's shelter in Southeastern Michigan participated. Qualitative analysis of the data revealed two themes that reflect the work of worrying; that is, the constant and energy depleting nature of this difficult and vitally important process. It is via this work that battered women attempt to protect their children and create a positive environment within the severe constraints of their lives. Recognition by practitioners of the arduous and difficult tasks of worrying may provide battered women with renewed energy to prevail in their responsibilities.

SESSION 411-2

FIT FATHERING AND "GOOD ENOUGH" MOTHERING: GENDER BIAS IN CHILD CUSTODY LITIGATION

Allison B. Lee, Dept. of Soc., UNC-Chapel Hill, CB #3210, Chapel Hill, NC 27599

Content analysis of court documents from 55 contested custody cases filed in Orange County, NC from 1983-1987, reveals gender bias in the presentation of evidence and finding of fact leading to custodial awards. Judges are evaluating the legal standards of parental fitness and the best interest and welfare of the child with two distinct sets of gender-defined criteria, based on traditional gender role expectations and stereotypes as well as very real differences in social

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and economic status based on gender. Allegations aimed to discredit the "fitness" of the parent are made more frequently against mothers and are given greater weight in the findings of fact. Allegations questioning paternal fitness are often ignored.

SESSION 411-3

AMATEUR MOTHERS AND PROFESSIONAL CAREERS: NEGOTIATING THE IDEOLOGES OF MOTHERHOOD

Lyn Richards, Dept. of Sociology, La Trobe Univ., Melbourne 3083, Australia; Sharne Rolfe, Anne Harley, Sch. of Early Childhood Studies, Univ. of Melbourne.

That women's lives are dominated by ideology, especially ideology of motherhood, is a basic tenet of feminism. Yet evidently, the majority of women in western countries appear to evade the prescriptions. Is feminist analysis of family ideology out of date? Do these changes demonstrate the downfall of Traditional family ideology? How to explain those who evade or apparently negotiate exemption even to such basic rules as "infant needs mother"?

Infant daycare use, a major women's issue and a locus of debates about women's family lives, was studied in a longitudinal qualitative project. Mothers of very young infants were interviewed four times, and kept diaries of their experiences, of commencing daycare. The long unstructured accounts, transcribed for computer analysis, offer detailed data on deciding on workforce participation, exploring daycare options, establishing domestic partnerships.

These data produced strong themes of the work women do to negotiate with ideology, and the ways ideologies are created as they are challenged. Workforce return is seen as a Process, not an event, involving negotiating with traditional ideologies, "professionalizing" motherhood and rewriting the ideological specifications for good mothers.

SESSION 411-4

WHAT IS A GOOD STEPMOTHER?

Elizabeth Church, Univ. Counselling Centre, Memorial Univ., St. John's, NF, Canada A1C 5S7.

Previous research on stepfamilies shows that stepmothers find their role more stressful than do stepfathers. In this paper, data from a study of 80 stepmothers will be presented. These data show many stepmothers have difficulty because there is a conflict between their ideals about how a "good" stepmother should act and the reality of their experience. Stepmothers were asked for their definitions of a "good stepmother" and of a "good mother." Most stepmothers defined the good mother and the good stepmother as the "same," and did not differentiate between the roles of mother and stepmother. Their ideal of the "good stepmother" was often at odds with their experience, because they frequently felt frustrated when they attempted to be the good mother/stepmother. Stepmothers who did not see the roles of mother and the stepmother as equivalent tended to view their experience as stepmothers more positively. Feminist theories about women's relationships will be used to explain why many of these stepmothers believed that good mothers and good stepmothers should be the same.

SESSION 412-1

LUCKY AT CARDS, UNLUCKY AT LOVE: IS COMMITTING TO CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS A GAMBLE?

Michelle L. Batchelder, Susan E. Jacquet, & Catherine A. Surra, Dept. of Hum. Ecol., Univ. of TX-Austin, Austin, TX 78712.

This study investigates dating partners' commitment to premarital relationships from a new angle. Since commitment involves continuing a particular relationship into the future, committing to a partner involves risks because relationship outcomes are unknown. We compared partners' subjective perceptions of riskiness in continuing their relationships with both their own evaluations of and objective assessments of the quality of their relationships. The results suggested that partners pay more attention to their subjective evaluations than they do to objective assessments when making decisions about commitment.

SESSION 412-2

DOES DISTANCE MAKE THE HEART GROW FONDER? A COMPARISON OF COLLEGE STUDENTS IN LONG DISTANCE AND GEOGRAPHICALLY CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS

Mary Dellmann-Jenkins, Teresa S. Bernard-Paolucci, Family Studies, Kent State Univ., Kent OH 44242.

Aa more complete picture of the current datinq behaviors of college students 15 provided By comparing relationship quality in long-distance couples (N=121) and partners who were not geographically separated Kh=lds). Features unique to the maintenance of long-distance relationships were found as well as important similarities between ties two dating types. ANOVA also revealed a main effect for gender With males significantly less satisfied than females (in both types of relationships with repsect to levels of social, recreational, intellectual, and sexual intimacy. Implications for educators and counselors working with university students are presented.

SESSION 412-3

PREMARITAL COUNSELOR'S RATINGS OF FREQUENCY, SEVERITY, & DIFFICULTY OF TREATING POSSIBLE MARITAL PROBLEMS & COMPLAINTS FOR FIRST MARRIAGES & REMARRIAGES.

Robert F. Stahmann & Neli A. Rogers, Family Sciences, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

Previous research has documented that most premarital counseling in the U.S. is done by clergy. Data were collected from a nat'l. sample (N=238) of Protestant clergy premarital counselors from 44 states who rated 29 problem categories. Findings include: The 5 most frequent problems for 1 St marriages were: Communication, Unrealistic expectations of marriage or spouse, Money management & finances, Decision making & problem solving, Power struggles. 5 most frequent problems for remarriages were Communication, Children, Problems related to previous marriage, Power struggles, Money management & finances. 5 most damaging problems for 1st marriages were: Communication, Money management & finances, Unrealistic expectations of marriage or spouse Alcoholism, Physical abuse. For remarriages Communication, Alcoholism, Unrealistic expectations, Power struggles, Physical abuse. 5 most difficult to treat in premarital counseling for 1st marriages were: Addictive behavior other than alcoholism, Alcoholism, Serious individual problems, Incest, Physical abuse. For remarriages: Incest, Alcoholism, Addictive behavior other than alcoholism, Serious individual problems, Physical abuse. Implications for clinical practice, education, and training are discussed.

SESSION 412-4

CLERGY AS MARRIAGE PREPARATION PROVIDERS: FACTORS RELATED TO THEIR PERCEIVED COMPETENCY IN PREMARITAL COUNSELING.

Richard K. Whitaker, Dept. of Family Sciences/MFT, Robert F. Stahmann, Dept. of Family Sciences/MFT, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

Although Protestant clergy have been found to be the primary providers of marriage preparation in the U.S., they have generally not received as much training in this area as their secular colleagues. This study examined data gathered from 256 clergy representing 44 states and five major Protestant denominations regarding their role in marriage preparation. A significant relationship was found between clergy's perceived competency in premarital counseling (PMC) and their training for it (both formal academic education and continuing education/training). It was also found that clergy felt most competent, overall, in the topics of couple communication skills and marital expectations, and least competent, overall, in the topic area of the sexual response cycle. Important associations were noted between clergy's perceived competence in PMC and their congregation size, the average number of weddings they perform yearly, their PMC workshop attendance in the last 12 months, and their total hours of experience doing PMC. Implications for the practice of premarital counseling, the training and education of clergy, and curriculum and program development are discussed.

SESSION 412-5

COHABITATION AND MARITAL SATISFACTION: THE INFLUENCE OF CONTEXTUAL VARIABLES.

Lisa F. Cook, and Ronald Jay Wilson, CRT Dept., Western Michigan Univ., Kalamazoo, MI 49008-5067.

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between premarital cohabitation and divorce. While earlier research suggests that premarital cohabitation is associated with an increased probability of divorce (Bennett, Blanc, and Bloom, 1988; Booth and Johnson, 1988; White, 1987), it is premature to conclude that this is purely a causal relationship. Results demonstrated that cohabitation was associated with various indices of marital instability, but not measures of satisfaction or strength of affection. Moreover, there was a small direct correlation between cohabitation and divorce, but cohabitation was not a significant predictor of divorce when other independent variables were considered.

SESSION 412-6

DOES INTIMACY BUFFER THE EFFECTS OF DAILY STRESS ON MARITAL QUALITY?

Jonathan Sandberg, James M. Harper, Dept. of Fam. Sci., Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602

Data were collected from 288 couples between the ages of 55-70. Both the husbands and wives completed the Personal Assessment of Intimacy in Relationships, Hassles and Uplifts, and Kansas Marital Satisfaction Scales. Intimacy was conceptualized as a potential mediator between the stress of daily hassles and quality of the marriage. The following questions were addressed: Can a couple who reports numerous daily hassles still maintain high marital quality? Does marital intimacy help mediate the effects of daily hassles? And finally, will couples with high levels of reported intimacy and daily stress also report good marital adjustment? Implications of the findings for intervention in marital therapy were also explored.

SESSION 412-7

FAMILY OF ORIGIN AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFLUENCES ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' IDEAS AND FEELINGS ABOUT MARRIAGE

Melinda L. Tonkel, Stephan M. Wilson, Michelle Jaworski, Research Ctr. for Families and Children, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506, Jeffry H. Larson, CFLE, Family Sciences, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

Bowenian Theory was used to conceptualize the influence of demographic variables (i.e., class, gender, income, parental marital status) and family of origin characteristics (i.e., intimidation, fusion, triangulation, anxiety) on college students' feelings and ideas about marriage. Participants responded to a series of questions designed to assess opinions, ideas, and feelings about marriage. Data were collected from 993 single/never married male and female college students aged 17 to 25, enrolled in lower level core courses at four universities. The sample was caucasian (89%) with all other racial/ethnic groups minimally (11% combined) represented. Stepwise multiple regression indicated that fusion and anxiety were related to college students' feelings about marriage. Class (i.e., year in school) and parents' marital status influenced students' ideas about marriage.

SESSION 412-9

ATTACHMENT STYLES AND FAMILY AND INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS AS CORRELATES OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE.

Robert E. Bagley, J. Kelly McCoy, Gene H. Brody, Child & Family Development, Univ. of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

The attachment that children establish with their parents has long considered important to the types of relationships that they will experience throughout their lives. What remains unclear is how the relationship patterns that emerge from children's earlier parental attachments relate to other, non-relationship behaviors in which young people are likely to engage.

The purpose of the present study was to explore possible links between young people's early relationship bonds to their parents, their current attachment style, and their drug and alcohol behavior. The sample consisted of 120 undergraduate students. Information was based on self-report questionnaires. Instruments included the UCLA Loneliness Scale, the Parent Bonding Instrument, the Attachment Style Measure, and a drug and alcohol behavior questionnaire that assessed both own and best friends drinking and drug behavior.

Early findings indicate that links are present between parent's level of overprotectiveness and caring, young adults attachment patterns in current relationships, and drug and alcohol behavior.

SESSION 412-10

CONTRIBUTIONS OF PROTECTIVE AND RISK FACTORS TO LITERACY AND SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL COMPETENCY IN FORMER HEAD START CHILDREN

Susan L. Churchill, Gene H. Brody, Zolinda Stoneman, and J. Kelly McCoy, Dept. of Child and Family Dev., Dawson Hall, Univ. of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

The sample consisted of 71 children and their families (almost half were African-American) in rural areas of Georgia. A series of standarized assessments were collected from children, while parents and teachers responded to interview questions. Observational data were also collected on the mother and child. The results support relations between achievement and protective factors, such as care-

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giver self-esteem, endorsement of independence-promoting goals, co-caregiver support and communication, and engaged and responsive caregiverchild interactions. The results also support relations between caregiver psychological distress and conflicted family relationships to negative developmental outcomes.

SESSION 412-11

THE IMPACT OF HOMELESSNESS ON FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS.

Elizabeth W. Lindsey, Univ. of Georgia, Sch. of Social Work, Athens. GA 30602.

Families constitute the fastest growing segment of the homeless population, yet little is known about the impact of homelessness on family relationships. In this qualitative study the impact of homelessness and shelter stay on families was explored. Indepth interviews were conducted with 11 female single parents who had previously stayed in a homeless shelter with their children. Results indicate that family relationships are significantly affected by the condition of homelessness, by shelter rules and atmosphere, by family members' attitudes toward the shelter experience, and by problems which precipitated or occurred along with the homeless episode. The parental role is especially vulnerable to being undermined or otherwise altered during periods of shelter stay. Role reversal often occurs, with children providing emotional nurturance for parents. Implications for policy, shelter staff, other social service staff who come into contact with homeless families, and family scholars are presented.

SESSION 412-12

ROLE SALIENCE AND COMMITMENT AFTER THE TRANSITION TO PARENTHOOD.

Brenda L. Bass, Fam. Stud., Univ. of AZ, Tucson, AZ 85721, James E. Deal, Dept. of CDFS, ND State Univ., Fargo, ND 58105.

Role commitment and salience from identity theory and the ecological theory of self were used to consider what occurs in marital, occupational, and parental roles for 39 couples 6 months after the birth of their 1st child. Men had higher levels of occupational commit. and sal. than women, while women had significantly higher levels of parental commit. than men. Men and women did not differ on parental sal., marital commit., and marital Sal. The ranking of roles was the same for men and women: parental, marital, and occupational. This result is discussed in terms of LaRossa's conceptualization of the culture versus conduct of fatherhood.

SESSION 412-13

THE IMPACT OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN'S EXTERNALIZING BEHAVIOR ON OBSERVED FAMILY INTERACTION.

Charles F. Halverson, Child & Fam. Dev., Univ. of GA, Athens, GA 30602-3622.

Analyses are reported on the Georgia Longitudinal Study (GLS) Sample of 145 2-parent families with a child aged 3 to 5 years (half boys). Data are analyzed showing the impact of child externalizing behavior (high activity/impulsivity and negativity coupled with low adaptability and perseverance) on observed family interaction. Most studies in the literature document family members effects on children and most of the analysis are dyadic or individual in nature. The present results, however, are at a whole family level and document how child behavior can affect whole family functioning. Whole family functioning was assessed by observing all family members construct together a "house" and having observers code whole family interaction with the Georgia Family Q-sort (Wampler et. al., 1989). Child scores were obtained from composites of teacher ratings and observations of the child's free-play behavior. Results clearly show that difficult, highmagnitude behavior of the boys as measured in other setting's (classroom, lab) has a major negative impact of family affect, problem solving and organization.

SESSION 412-14

THE INFLUENCE OF PARTNER RELATIONSHIP AND SOCIAL SUPPORTS ON THE PRENATAL HEALTH BEHAVIOR OF LOW INCOME WOMEN.

Marjorie A. Schaffer, Dept. of Nursing, Bethel College, St. Paul, MN 55112.

Disparity in the level of adequacy of prenatal care continues to exist for low income and ethnically diverse women. Women's resources and perceptions about their pregnancies are likely to influence their decisions to obtain prenatal care. This study examined the contribution of partner and other support and women's perceptions of boundary ambiguity in the partner relationship to their use of prenatal care and health behaviors. In a sample of 101 low income, ethnically diverse women, partner support correlated positively with prenatal care, while support from others correlated with health behaviors. Boundary ambiguity, which is the incongruence between the partner's physical and psychological presence, negatively influenced women's use of prenatal care when they perceived their partners to be physically present, but psychologically absent. The assessment of women's perceptions of their partner relationships is critical in determining how to optimally facilitate the development of positive social support environments for low income pregnant women.

SESSION 412-15

STRESS AND PARENT-INFANT INTERACTIONS.

M. J. Harrison, Fac. of Nurs., J. Magill-Evans, Fac. Rehab. Med., Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada, T6G 2G3

This study examines the relationships of parenting stress and marital adjustment to parent-infant interactions. Mothers and fathers of 54 term and 49 healthy preterm infants were observed interacting with their infant at 3 and 12 months (Barnard's Child Assessment Teaching Scale). Data were collected on parenting stress (PSI) and marital adjustment (DAS). Parents of preterm infants were less responsive in their interactions. Fathers reported more stress than mothers. Parenting stress and marital adjustment were not related to parent-infant interaction scores. These findings are of interest to practitioners who include fathers in parent education programs.

SESSION 412-16

SURPRISE CHILDREN: FAMILIAL EFFECTS OF UNEXPECTED PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH.

Dale R. Hawley and Sue Doeden, Dept. of Child Development and Family Science, North Dakota State Univ., Fargo ND 58105.

Interviews were conducted with families where an unexpected pregnancy and childbirth occurred after both parents had turned 35 years of age. Considerable research has been done with couples who choose to delay childbirth which seems to indicate that their experiences have been positive. Couples in the same age cohort who experience an unexpected pregnancy and childbirth, however, are more likely to have psychologically concluded the childbearing phase of their lives. Interviews were conducted to examine levels of stress,

resources, and perceptions about the addition of a new family member at this point in the family life cycle. Findings suggest that couples and other family members in this study tended to view this change in positive terms, indicating that the benefits of their situation outweighed the stressors. Some parents reported difficulties in fitting neatly into a social cohort and experienced increased levels of fatigue. Financial strains and difficulties with time management, however, were not reported as sources of stress among these families. Favorable reactions and help from family members appeared to be an important resource for families in this study. Implications for further research are presented.

SESSION 412-17

ANTECEDENTS OF MATERNAL EXPECTATIONS FOR CHILD BEHAVIOR.

David L. Pollock, Dept. of Con. & Fam. Sci., Berry Col., Mt. Berry, GA 30149.

Parents' expectations for their children's behavior have long been considered an important component of parenting style, but as yet, there is little empirical evidence describing how these expectations develop. In this study maternal expectations for mature behavior from children were hypothesized to be a result of mothers' cognitive constructs about the nature of children and parenting Eighty mothers and grandmothers of 3 and 4 year-old children completed self-report questionnaires about parenting values, beliefs and expectations. Results of the study indicated that maternal expectations were predicted by mothers' value of obedience. The greater their value of obedience, the higher their expectations. Mother beliefs in how central they are in their children's development were predicted by grandmother beliefs in the same construct. In addition, mother expectations were found to vary significantly by the child's age, birth order position, and family income. Implications for theory and parent education are discussed.

SESSION 412-18

INFLUENCES ON ROLE DEFINITIONS OF NEW MOTHERS AND FATHERS.

Susan Walzer, Dept. of Sociology, Univ. at Albany, State Univ. of New York, Albany, NY 12222.

Motherhood and fatherhood have been described as social institutions, but there has been relatively little analysis of the process by which individual men and women attach meanings to their roles as fathers and mothers. Using qualitative case examples from a study of heterosexual couples' transitions to parenthood, this paper describes the interaction of cultural, relational, and structural influences on the role definitions of men and women who become parents together. Implications for family practitioners as well as for feminist theory are discussed.

SESSION 412-19

PARENTAL INFLUENCE ON ADULT SELF-ESTEEM: VARIATIONS BY SEX OF ADULT.

Kimberly K. Dechman, Kay Pasley, Dept. of Human Dev. & Family Studies, Univ. NC-Greensboro, Greensboro, NC 27412.

The link between adult self-esteem and relationships with same and opposite-sex parents are investigated. Female self-esteem was hypothesized to be predicted by relationship with mother and male self-esteem by relationship with father. Subjects included 2,712 men and women from the National Survey of Families and Households. The sample was primarily Caucasian, middle-aged and high school educated. Demographics, relationship with mother and father and self-esteem were assessed via survey questions. Results supported the idea that relationship with father best predicts adult male self-esteem. However, relationship with father also best predicted female self-esteem, while relationship with mother was less predictive. Implications for future research are discussed.

SESSION 412-20

SEX DIFFERENCES IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTACHMENT STYLES AND LOVING STYLES IN ADULTS.

Aine M. Humble, Berna J. Skrypnek, Dept. of Human Ecology, Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E7.

To explore the relationship between Hazan and Shaver's adult attachment styles and Lee's loving styles, 186 males and 190 females ranging in age from 16 to 60 years completed Hazan and Shaver's measure of adult attachment and a measure of Lee's loving styles. For both males and females, the anxious-ambivalent style was positively correlated with mania and the avoidant style was positively correlated with ludus and negatively related to agape and eros. Interesting sex differences in the patterns of correlations between the secure attachment style and loving styles emerged. For males, there was only a positive correlation between secure attachment style and eros. For women, secure attachment style was positively correlated with eros, agape and storge, and negatively related to mania and ludus. Implications of these differences for the ways securely attached men and women experience love in relationships are discussed

SESSION 412-21

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INTERACTION BETWEEN MOTHERS AND ADOLESCENT DAUGHTERS DURING A FAMILY PROBLEM-SOLVING SITUATION.

Ellen K. Brt, Dept. of Family & Consumer Sciences, Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68583.

Using a grounded theory method of qualitative research, interactions between mothers and adolescent daughters during a family problem-solving situation were analyzed. Videotapes of eighteen families composed of mother, father and adolescent daughter interacting during a problem-solving game were transcribed and analyzed for relevant categories of mother-daughter interaction. Seven core categories emerged. Three categories were asymmetrically enacted by mothers in a caretaking fashion. Three categories were enacted mutually mothers and daughters in a way that emphasized their togetherness. One category--rejecting was asymmetrically enacted by daughters and resulted in mothers having hurt feelings. Implications, limitations, hypotheses and suggestions for further study are provided.

SESSION 412-22

AN EXAMINATION OF MOTHER AND DAUGHTER RELATIONSHIPS.

Ron Mullis, Linda Smith, Wayne Hill, Family & Child Sciences, Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL 32306

The perceptions of mothers and daughters with regard to autonomy, conflict, intimacy, and self-esteem were examined. Data were collected from matched pairs of 221 mothers (mean age = 46.5) and daughters (mean age = 20.2). The data support Chodorow, who proposed that the mother-daugher relationship nurtures separation and individuation. T-test results yielded significant differences between mothers and daughters for conflict and autonomy. Daughters reported more

conflict and more autonomy than did mothers. Mothers and daughters were similar in their perceptions of intimacy and self-esteem. Results are discussed in relation to the development of inde-pendence and emotional attachment of mothers and their adult daughters.

SESSION 412-23

PREDICTORS OF ADULT MOTHER-DAUGHTER CONTACT.

Susanne F. Olsen, Fam. Sc. Dept., Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602.

Using family solidarity as a theoretical framework, written questionnaires were mailed to 80 adult mother-daughter pairs to examine predictors of adult mother-daughter contact. Data were analyzed using bivariate correlations and multiple regression. Results of the multiple regressions showed that geographic proximity accounted for most of the variance in mother-daughter contact. For daughters' report of contact, mother and daughter affectual solidarity was also a significant predictor. Findings support the theoretical model advanced by Roberts, Richards, & Bengtson (1991) and underscore the importance of obtaining information from multiple family members.

SESSION 412-24

CAREGIVING COUPLES: THE EXPERIENCE OF GIVING AND RECEIVING SOCIAL SUPPORT.

Nola A. Schmitt, Dept. of Fam. Hlth Nursing., Univ. of WI-Eau Claire, Eau Claire, WI 54702.

Twenty older adult couples, one or both needing assistance from their partner because of health problems or disabilities were interviewed as a unit using a qualitative approach. Data analysis of transcribed interviews resulted in the emergence of several themes which were grouped into three general categories: helping, relationships, and outlook on life. This study provides an example of research with the couple as the unit of analysis. Results suggest the complexity of social support situations and the importance of identifying patterns of interaction.

SESSION 412-25

INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RESILIENCE AND SOCIAL COMPETENCE IN PRESCHOOLERS.

Barbara L. Mandleco, Col. of Nursing, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

The purpose of this descriptive study was to explore the relationship between resilience and social competence. Two instruments were used to measure social competence; the ISCS-P in sample #1 (N=72) and the KSCS in sample #2 (N=64). The CCQ measured resilience in both samples. In sample #1, a positive correlation (r = .3013) was found between resilience and one indicator reflecting social competence and a negative correlation (r = - 2900) was found between resilience and one indicator not associated with social competence. In sample #2, negative correlations were found as expected, between resilience and both social competence indicators (interest-participation: r = -.7254, cooperation-compliance: r = .3459). Information gained provides individuals working with children a starting point for exploring constructs important to understand and clarify regarding resilience and social competence. This knowledge can then assist them help children develop characteristics commonly associated with resilience and social competence so their adjustment to challenge, stress and or frustration can be facilitated and optimal development achieved.

SESSION 412-26

DETERMINING PREDICTORS OF CHILD AGGRESSION IN PRESCHOOLERS WITH EXTERNALIZING DISORDERS.

Melissa A. Stormont-Spurgin, Sydney S. Zentall, Dept. of Ed Studies, Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN 47907.

The purpose of this study was to assess family and child characteristics that are associated with concurrent and follow-forward aggression in 48 preschoolers with externalizing disorders and 15 comparisons. Of particular interest was determining whether factors related to social justice (e.g., access to financial and social support) would be influential in a prediction of child outcome. Multiple regression analyses were conducted with highly correlated child and family variables serving as predictors of aggressive outcome (as rated by teachers or mothers at two different points in time). Overall, when mothers do not have personal or financial resources or the type of support needed, continued aggression may be an outcome for young children who are initially perceived as difficult to manage. These findings support the notion that social justice factors (e.g., income, social support) are influential in the prediction of child aggression.

SESSION 412-27

CHILD GENDER AND PARENT-CHILD INTERACTIONS: THE EFFECT ON CHILDREN'S SCHOOL PERFORMANCE.

Rebecca L. Warner, Dept. of Sociology, OR State Univ., Corvallis, OR, 97331, and Aphra R. Katzev, Human Development and Family Sciences, OR State Univ., Corvallis, OR 97331.

School achievement is enhanced by parent involvement in school activities and by their creating a learning environment at home. This research, using data from the National Survey on Families and Households, supports this hypothesis, but suggests that at least for fathers, the investment of time with children at home is related to the gender of their children. When there are boys in the household, fathers report spending more time at home with their children than when there are only girls. This involvement is significantly related to school performance. The time fathers spend in school related activities also increases school performance, but is unrelated to child gender. For mothers, we find that the time spent at home (not in school activities) also improves academic performance, but mothers' involvement with their children is not as likely to depend on their gender. This research adds to a growing literature on the effects of the gender composition of families on family interaction.

SESSION 412-28

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS AND LOCUS OF CONTROL: A STUDY OF MOTHERS AND THEIR PRE-ADOLESCENT CHLDREN.

Georgie P. Winter, M.A. Doctoral Candidate, Sch. of Family Studies, Univ. of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268.

This study explored the relationship between mothers' perception of level of differentiation in their family of origin with mothers' and childrens' locus of control at global and domain specific levels. Age appropriate, standardized instruments were used to collect data from mothers and their pre-adolescent children (n=60). Data were examined from a model that relates intergenerational behavior patterns to various control dimensions. Regression analysis determined that the best predictors for the childrens' self concept were the mothers' perception of parental control, internal locus of control, and self esteem. Research and clinical implications are discussed.

SESSION 412-29

PERCEPTIONS OF WELL-BEING AND FAMILY COHESION BETWEEN ADULT ADOPTEES AND NONADOPTEES

Louise Brown, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602

Increased attention to access to sealed adoption records has cast doubt over the well-being of adoptees and the assumed cohesion of adoptive family relationships. The purpose of this study was to compare perceptions of well-being and family cohesion between adult adoptees and nonadoptees. This study analyzed data on 217 adult adoptee and 12,800 nonadoptee respondents from the 1987-88 National Survey of Family and Households to determine the effectiveness of adoption versus biologically-established family relationships in creating feelings of well-being and in establishing family cohesion. Using MANOVA analysis and controlling for sex, race, education, and marital and economic status, significant differences were found between adult adoptees and nonadoptees in quality of mother-adult child relationship, interaction with mother, and establishment of a focal family. Among adoptees there was a significant difference in self-esteem by age at adoption. Adoption legislation has been successful in providing an atmosphere in which adoptees are socialized to reciprocal parent-child responsibilities, but without the same feelings of closeness or the propensity to maintain a focal family.

SESSION 412-30

WHO REALLY HAS POWER? AN ANALYSIS OF MARITAL DECISION-MAKING IN THE CONTEXT OF CHILDREARING.

Stephanie L. Dingman, Brent A. McBride, Dept. of Human Development and Family Studies, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, IL 61801.

This study incorporates the model of Cromwell and Olson (1975) to include the dimensions of resources, power processes, and power outcomes in the context of childrearing decisions, an infrequently studied topic. Eighty-nine married couples with preschool children participated. Subjects completed questionnaires regarding various resources and participated in discussions with their spouse revolving around the responsibility each spouse has in childrearing tasks and the percentage of time each spouse does those tasks. Preliminary results indicate gender differences in the resources each spouse possessed. Results will be discussed in terms of the relationship between resources and influence strategies in decisionmaking as well as in terms of communication patterns. Implications for family scientists and practitioners will be presented.

SESSION 412-31

PREDICTORS OF SELF-DISCLOSURE AMONG MALE FRIENDS.

Leanne Lamke, Dept. Fam. & Child Dev., Auburn University, AL 36849, Robert Short, Russell Corporation, Alex City, AL 35010.

This study assesses the relationship between affiliation motivation, levels of intimate self-disclosure given and received, and feelings of closeness across a range of male friendships. Subjects included 36 undergraduates residing in the same fraternity house. Subjects completed measures of affiliation motivation, intimate self-disclosure given and received, and feelings of closeness. The study employed a round-robin design such that each subject provided self-disclosure and closeness information about every other person living in the fraternity house. Results indicated that self-disclosure was related to closeness, but that a person's report of selffisclosure was not related to others' reports of that person's self-disclosure. Also, affiliation was significantly related to self-reports of higher levels of self disclosure given and received across male friendships. However, others reported highly affiliative subjects giving and receiving less self disclosure than highly affiliative males themselves reported giving and receiving. The findings also indicated that males gave more self-disclosure and felt closer to high, as opposed to low, affiliation males.

SESSION 412-32

A NATURALISTIC OBSERVATION OF FATHER-CHILD INTERACTIONS IN PUBLIC SETTINGS

Suzanne R. Smith, UGA, 110 Sussex Club Dr. Apt. 9, Athens, GA 30606.

Fathers are believed to be experiencing a great deal of change with regards to levels of interaction with their children. This qualitative naturalistic observational study assesses the frequency, style (affectionate, instrumental, or controlling), and focus (gender and age of the child) of attention given to children in public settings. This data indicated that fathers interacted more with younger than with older children, father's interactions with their children were more verbal than non-verbal, fathers interacted more frequently with daughters than with sons, which goes against current literature, and that interactions were more frequent in recreational and shopping areas than in restaurant settings. Thus, fathers are still participating in less task oriented behaviors and more recreational activities and that even though they are with their children, does not mean that the quality of interaction is high.

SESSION 412-33

PICTURES OF MIDLIFE: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE EVIDENCE OF IMAGES AT DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS.

Nicole Davis, Lyn Richards and Peter Davidson, Sociology Dept., La Trobe Univ., Melbourne, Australia 3083.

Women's experiences of family and health at midlife are strongly set in social images of aging and femininity. As part of a broader study, a survey was conducted of a random sample of adult women to establish attitudes to midlife and menopause, health provision and family and work roles. 1069 respondents, well distributed across age groups, responded by writing frequently long open-ended responses. Analysis of these offered serious technical difficulties, solved by linking quantitative data in SPSSX with qualitative analysis in NUD-IST via command files.

Very strong images are indicated, statistically associated with age group and source of health knowledge. Four major clusters of images are statistically associated and linked in the qualitative data. They are sometimes surprising and never entirely positive or negative. Younger women were more likely to accept negative descriptors of midlife, the older women more likely to accept the positive. But the midlife age groups show no clear images, and report confusion and often an increasing sense of risk.

SESSION 412-34

THE MEANING OF FAMILY TRADITIONS FOR MIDLIFE WOMEN.

Kathryn B. Mims, Rosalynn Carter Inst., GA Southwestern Col., Americus, GA 31709, Susan S. Coady, Dept. of Fam Rel/Hum Dev, Ohio St. Univ., Columbus, OH 43210, Susan Bowers, Dept. of Ed., Southwest St. Univ., Marshall, MN 56258, Twinet Parmer, Dept.

of Ed. Serv./Research, OH St. Univ., Col., OH 43210

Midlife women are often responsible for much of the work related to family traditions. The relationship between family traditions, family strengths, and family satisfaction, and beliefs about the importance of family traditions in building strong families and of their family traditions being observed and maintained by future generations, were examined for a group of midlife women. Data were collected from 96 women ages 35 to 64 (57% were 45 to 54). Results indicated family traditions are important to midlife women and that there is a positive correlation between family traditions and family strengths. No significant correlation was found between family traditions and the overall score of family satisfaction. Data regarding these findings and implications for Family Life professionals are presented.

SESSION 412-35

THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL FACTORS ON THE QUALITY OF ADULT-PARENT RELATIONSHIPS

David de Vaus, Sch. of Sociol. & Anthrop., LaTrobe Univ., Melbourne, Australia, 3083

This paper focuses on parent-child relationships after children reach adulthood but before their parents become elderly and dependent - typically the most long lasting but most neglected phase of parent-child relationships. Based on interviews with adults a fourfold typology dealing with the qualitative dimensions of adult-parent relationships is outlined Relationships are classified into two broad categories - separated and non separated. Both these broad categories are further divided. Two types of nonseparated relationships - parent centered and child centered describe relationships in which parents and (frequently) adult children had not let go of one another. The third and fourth types of relationships - remote and attached refer to separated relationships in which both parent and child had let go of one another but had done so in very different ways. The paper then explores the social patterning of these relationship types It examines the effect of gender, life stage (leaving home, marriage, parenthood, parental widowhood and parental retirement) and of social mobility.

SESSION 412-36

LAUNCHING-STAGE FAMILIES AND GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ACHIEVEMENT, AUTONOMY AND AFFILIATED THEMES: CROSS-METIIOD COMPARISON OF FAMILIES.

Martha J. Mossman, Madison County Mental Health, Wampsville, NY, Barbara H. Fiese, Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, NY.

Studying families through the analysis of family stories has become a popular method of family research in recent years (e.g. Fiese, 1990; Martin, Hagestad, & Diedrick, 1988). The Story Telling Outline of Relationships Inventory (STORI, Fiese, 1991) has been developed for coding thematic content of stories. In a study of gender differences in themes, STORI was used to code the achievement, autonomy and affiliation themes of the parental stories. The current study presents the cross-method comparison between these STORI theme scores and the parents' scores on corresponding subscales of the Family Environment Scale (FES, Moos & Moos, 1986). To explore the relation between STORI theme scores and FES subscale scores, correlation matrices were computed separately for each parent. Results indicate that the gender of the parent is highly related to both the magnitude and direction of the association between story themes and FES subscales.

SESSION 412-37

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE INFLUENCE OF GRANDCHILD PERSONALITY ON THE QUALITY OF THE GRANDPARENT-GRANDCHILD RELATIONSHIP.

Christine A. Johnson. and Les B. Whitbeck, Center for Research on Rural Mental Health, Dept. of Sociology, Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA 50011.

This study was conducted to test the effects of grandchild's positive (warmth/positive affect) and negative (depressed affect) personality characteristics on the quality of the grandparent-grandchild relationship, controlling for the effects of grandparent's age, health, and geographical proximity. The analysis was based on middle-aged parents' and ninth-grade grandchildren's reports regarding 1144 living grandparents. Results indicated that grandson's level of depressive symptoms had a significant negative effect on the quality of grandparent-grandchild relationships for all dyads, while grandson's level of warmth/positive affect had a significant positive effect on the quality of grandparentgrandchild relationships for all dyads. For granddaughters, depressed affect significantly predicted relationship quality in only the paternal grandmother model, while level of warmth predicted relationship quality in only the maternal grandparent models.

SESSION 412-38

GRANDPARENTHOOD LITERATURE FOR FAMILY LIFE EDUCATORS: UPDATING FOR CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT.

Gregory E. Kennedy, Fam. Stud./Human Dev., Human Env. Sci., Central MO State Univ., Warrensburg, MO 64093.

The tenor of our times urgently mandates a promment place for grandparenting concepts and skills in family life education. Family life educators have the continuing task of updating and developing programs of grandparenthood education for grandparenthood preparation, family relationships classes and programs with human service agencies. As a resource for modification and update of family life education programs, this presentation offers a summary of the literature and an annotated bibliography in four areas of literature on grandparenthood (with handouts). The areas include: identities and bonding; grandparents as resources in family services; education for grandparenthood; and grandparenthood in the family life cycle. It is anticipated that the high utility of this hands-on resource will be of particular interest for use with college students, with grandparents, with the broader family system, and for human service personnel utilizing grandparent strengths in programming. A taxonomy of grandparenthood principles and concepts for curriculum development is also included.

SESSION 412-39

ADULT SONS AS PARENT CAREGIVERS: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

Mary M. Dellmann-Jenkins, Jeanne M. Bennett, Donna Lambert, Family Studies & Gerontology. Kent State Univ., Kent, OH 44242.

In this exploratory study, middle-aged men (N=32) reported their perceptions and feelings about serving as the primary caregiver to an older, infirm parent. Most of the men disregarded gender-traditional caregiving roles and provided a wide range of support services. Peers who also were caring for parents were found to provide the most support for these men--both informational and emotional. The

majority of the adult sons reported that although their active involvement in parent care did interfere with personal relationships and work, it also resulted in feelings of pride and satisfaction. Recommendations for workplace support services are presented.

SESSION 412-40

NEEDY OR INDEPENDENT? ELDER CARE IN CONTEXT.

Janet E. Fast, Norah C. Keating, Dept. of Human Ecology, and Leslie Oakes, Dept. of Acctg, Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada, T6G 2E7

Secondary analysis of recent General Social Survey data shows that Canadians currently provide substantial care to adult relatives at high personal and economic cost. Previous research suggests that this family care is facilitated by formal support systems such as home care and health care services. Yet formal support systems are being eroded in the name of reducing public expenditures and on the assumption that the informal support system can and will take on the added burden at reduced cost. We argue that it is more accurate to characterize shifting responsibility for care from the state to the family as a transfer of cost rather than as a cost saving. Continuing to characterize it as a cost saving can only lead to increasing injustice for families if their needs for caregiving support are seen as illegitimate.

SESSION 412-41

GIVE ME A BREAK!: RESPITE AS A FACTOR IN SIBLINGS' PROVISION OF CARE TO OLDER ADULTS WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES.

Rona J. Karasik, Dept. of Interdisciplinary Studies, St. Cloud State Univ., St. Cloud, MN 56301.

Open-ended interviews were conducted with siblings (n=52) of older adults with developmental disabilities (age 33 to 79). Content analysis (using grounded theory methods) showed caregiving to be a salient theme. Qualitative data including sibling narratives reflecting levels of care and burden are presented. Many of the siblings currently providing care describe an immediate need for respite. Most also note the limited availability of and barriers to both formal and informal respite services. While the majority of caregiving siblings express a strong desire to maintain their caregiving roles, many also indicate doubt as to their continued ability to provide similar levels of care without the addition of respite. The findings speak to the precariousness of family caregiving. Implications for family practice, programs and policy are presented.

SESSION 412-42

MEN AND WOMEN CAREGIVERS: BARRIERS TO USING SUPPORT.

Anne E. Neufeld & Margaret J . Harrison, Fac. of Nurs., Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada, T6G 2G3

This study compared the perceptions of 24 men and 20 women about support while caring for a cognitively impaired person. Interactive interviews were conducted over one year. Content analysis identified numerous barriers to requesting support, such as obligation, nonsupport, burden on others, loss of independence, and fear of exposure. Although there were many similarities, men were less concerned about refusal of their requests and did not excuse others from assisting in the care. Also men preferred to hire outside help. Awareness of these barriers may assist professionals to foster support to caregivers.

SESSION 412-43

PREDICTORS OF RESIDENTIAL DECISION MAKING IN LATER LIFE

Ruth M. Flexman, Lutheran Community Services, 1304 N. Rodney St., Wilmington, DE 19806.

Understanding residential choices becomes increasingly important with the growing numbers of longer living elders. Since family members are the most important source of care when dependency develops, residential decisions have a multigenerational impact.

The results of quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection and analyses were integrated to test a revised model of residential decision making. Logistic regression equations, based on data from a mail survey of 860 elders, identified sociodemographic, health and service, quality of life and social characteristics associated with men's and women's thoughts of changing residences." Based on these results and using qualitative methods and responses from interviews with a comparable sample of 30 elders, a model was identified to describe a precursor stage in the residential decision-making process.

Results pertaining to need fulfillment as influenced by family, functioning, and finances are presented. The results suggest that without awareness that choices exist, elders may fail to make decisions about their residence. Implications for families, family practitioners, family educators and policy are also included.

SESSION 412-44

WISCONSIN FOCUS ON INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE FAMILY.

Denise A. Skinner and Judy I. Rommel, Dept. Of Human Development, Family Living, Comm. Ed. Services, UW-Stout, Menomonie, WI 54751.

Four state universities with family studies missions, family professional organizations, and the Governor's Comm. on Children and Families have jointly developed activities throughout 1994 and beyond to focus on the needs and strengths of families in Wisconsin and worldwide. International Year of the Family activities include: a statewide conference, library displays, statewide news features, curriculum enhancement, and a follow-up satellite conference. The planning process, steering committee composition, and expected outcomes are presented.

SESSION 412-45

TRENDS IN THE FAMILY LITERATURE, 1979-1991.

John Touliatos, CFLE, Sch. of Ed.,TCU, Fort Worth, TX 76129, & Byron Lindholm, Fam. & Ch. Dev., Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL 36849

To describe trends in the family ' literature (1979-91), the authors examined citations reported for 62 topics in the Inventory of Marriage & Family Literature. The 6 topics with the highest percent of citations were PHYS H SERV, FAM THER, FAM/GEN ROLES, EMPLOY, LAT-LIFE FAM, & P-C REL. The 6 topics that increased the most overl the years were DRUGS, SOC CLASS, BLK FAM, JUV DELQ, EMOT DIST, & MAR SATF; those that decreased the most were TEEN PG, FAM LAW, ECON, SEX THER, FAM THER, & DEC MAK. Thirty-nine of the 62 topics exhibited significant ($p=.05$) trends. Citation trends on 4 topics had significant quadratic as well as linear components. Results reflect researchers' interests and informational needs of the professional.

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SESSION 413-1

MARITAL ENRICHMENT TO HELP COUPLES COPE WITH MILITARY BASE CLOSURE.

Judith A. Graham, UMCE, Orono, ME 04473; Gary L. Bowen, Sch. of Soc. Wk., UNC, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3550.

Marital enrichment programs generally available to military personnel seldom help couples examine how the work organization penetrates and informs their marital dynamics. Loring Air Force Base sought to help couples better manage the transition of base closure and limit the negative impact of the stressor by offering a field tested marital enrichment program (MAP) for assisting couples in forging a more supportive work/family partnership. The MAP program was initially introduced to all military personnel and their spouses in three three-hour workshops followed by three MAP programs with self-selected couples. A Cooperative Extension team implemented the couple programs. Results indicate that MAP helps spouses better understand marital relationships, individual values and behaviors and their link to marital satisfaction, the influence of the military culture and values on their marriage, and the influence of stress. Limits of the program need to be discussed with military personnel coordinating the program and a clear understanding of the differences between marital enrichment and marital therapy reached prior to implementation.

SESSION 413-2

EFFECTIVE FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION FOR INMATES: SOLVING FAMILY PROBLEMS IN THE CONTEXT OF COGNITIVE MODELING

Shirley R. Klein, Family Science Dept., Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

An increasing and impressive body of literature makes a case for combining ideas about cognitive social skills and family life concerns for family life educators interested in targeting prison populations. This literature suggests that materials are needed which focus on offender's problems with regards to family life and that social cognitive skills training is an important component of effective correctional programs. The literature also points out that few descriptions of effective programs are available, fewer provide evidence of rigorous evaluation methods, and attention needs to be paid to what clients think about in addition to how they think. This paper reports a program currently being conducted to address these issues. Pre- and post-class data were collected from inmates to assess changes in their ability to think about problems of daily living they will encounter outside prison. Implications for family life educators are presented.

SESSION 413-3

A FAMILY DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP FOR INCARCERATED WOMEN.

Roger H. Rubin, Dept. of Family Studies, Univ. of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

A Family Development Workshop designed around substance abuse prevention was offered to 168 women, most of whom were mothers, incarcerated in a county detention center in Maryland. The workshop was directed at assisting the women to change their behavior, attitudes and child rearing skills to enable them to be better parents and break intergenerational links in destructive personal conduct. Weekly, complete educational modules on such topics as drug and alcohol awareness, AIDS (HIV) knowledge, parenting, and communication skills were presented, each emphasizing self-improvement. The workshop was funded for two and one-half years and was positively received by the participants. However, the development of a parallel children's workshop was not successful due to residency patterns, personal and family issues, child custody problems, and bureaucratic rules. Recommendations are made for the continuance of family focussed projects.

SESSION 413-4

DOCUMENTING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A COMMUMTY-BASED AND COURT-MANDATED PROGRAM TO MEDIATE THE EFFECTS OF DIVORCE ON CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES

Anne K. Soderman and Edward R. Barton, Dept. of Family and Child Ecology and Inst. for Children, Youth, and Families, 203 Human Ecology, Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI 48824.

Data were collected from 200 families who participated in a court-mandated program to promote parents' and children's healthy adjustment to divorce and also from another 200 families experiencing divorce during the same time who did not have access to such a program (N=400). Forty of the families (twenty from each group) were interviewed in depth. Examined both qualitatively and statistically were: 1) aspects of children's and families' adaptation during the divorce process (ex. performance of children in school, dealing with the court system, disciplining of children, friction with ex-spouse, financial adjustment, etc.); 2) parental knowledge of potential negative impact of divorce on children; and 3) sources of support found to be most helpful during the divorce process, including participants' evaluation of the court-mandated program. Implications for family practitioners, family educators and policy are presented.

SESSION 414

RURAL FAMILY POLICIES: EQUITY AND FAIRNESS CONSIDERATIONS

Rick Peterson, FACTS, Kansas State Univ., Manhattan, KS 66506-3504 and Paul Vaughan, CFLE, Dept. of Sociology and Corrections, P.O. Box 8400, Mankato, MN 56002-8400.

Participants:

Norah Keating (Dept. of Human Ecology, Univ. of Alberta), Janet Perry and Anne Effland, (Economic Research Serv., USDA), Fran Shaver, (Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, Concordia Univ.) *Gender and Generation in North American Farms*

Anthony P. Jurich, Candyce Russell, David Wright, S. Abbott, (Dept. of Human Development and Family Studies, Kansas State Univ.) *Identification and Assessment of a Rural Helping Network*

Hamilton I. McCubbin, CFLE, A. I. Thompson., E. Thompson, K. Elver (Ctr. for Family Studies, Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison) *Resiliency in Farm Families Under Stress.*

Discussants:

Ramona Marotz-Baden, Dept. of Health and Human Dev., MT State Univ., Bozeman, MT

Charlie Griffin, Kansas State Cooperative Extension Serv., Kansas State Univ., Manhattan, KS

This symposium is designed to address the equity and fairness of rural family policy by presenting current research and program efforts. Examination of national data collection methods that hamper the understanding, acknowledgment, and involvement of family members within the faming operation will first be probed. Next identification and assessment of rural helping networks forms a rural consumer perspective will be explored. The final presentation will focus on farm family stress, coping, social support, adaptations and farmers' dissatisfaction with State and Federal policies and Programs.

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After these presentations, responses by two leading family professionals will discuss im-plications of rural family policy regarding equity and fairness issues within a social context. Unique challenges concerning rural research and formation of effective rural family public policy will also be discussed and include Symposium attendees. The Symposium encourages professionals from various disciplines to address common concerns, share effective service delivery program and methods from other states and counties, and identify potential research colleagues who share similar interest.

SESSION 415-1

THE ROLE OF JUSTICE IN DUAL CAREER COUPLE RELOCATION DECISION-MAKING.

Barbara A. Ribbens, Dept. of Management and Finance, St. Cloud State Univ., 420 Seventh Ave. South, St. Cloud, MN 56301, Gary N. Powell, Management Dept., Univ. of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269, Bruce W. Eagle, Dept. of Management and Finance, St. Cloud State Univ., 420 Seventh Ave. South, St. Cloud, MN 56301

Justice issues frequently arise in the complex decision process occurring when one member of a dual career couple is offered a job change requiring relocation. Qualitative data from verbal protocols and interviews with 24 dual career couples illustrated both procedural and distributive justice issues. Procedural justice issues included lack of input, perceived lack of influence, and interjecting consideration of other parties. Distributive justice issues included comparing the outcome to preset career plans, definitions of equitable outcomes, and justifications of defined equity. Due to the far-reaching effects of this decision on work and family, justice issues may have a powerful effect on the attitudes surrounding these decisions. Implications for future research are proposed, including the need for investigating how families cope with justice in this complex decision.

SESSION 415-2

FLEXIBILITY AND SUPPORT: KEY ISSUES OF HOME AND WORK SATISFACTION FOR EMPLOYED MOTHERS.

Mary J. Stein, Lillian C. Chenoweth, Jo Ann Engelbrecht, CFLE, Jennifer L. Martin, Dept. Of Fam. Sci., Texas Woman's Univ., Denton, TX 76204.

The relationship of work flexibility to family life satisfaction and work satisfaction was analyzed for a sample of employed mothers (N=159). Upon completion of a self-response questionnaire, mothers were divided into flexible and inflexible groups based on their answer to the question, "How flexible is your job?" Mothers perceiving their job as flexible responded with answers that were more satisfied, more positive, had greater perceived support from family, friends, and supervisors, and showed less difficulty in managing and combining their home and work lives than did those perceiving their job as inflexible. Implications for family life educators are presented.

SESSION 415-3

EQUITY VS. EQUALITY: PREFERENCES FOR FAMILY WORK RESPONSIBILITY OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

Jennifer L. Wing, Dept. of Family Social Science., Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108.

The present study proposes an empirical model to test the influence of the perception of family resource adequacy when structural and interpersonal variables are held constant. The sample for this study includes 161 intact couples who were re-interviewed in 1989. A series of hierarchical regression analyses were conducted with structural variables entered first, interpersonal variables entered second, and resource adequacy perception for self and for spouse entered last in two separate equations. Models were estimated for each of husbands' preference for themselves, wives' preference for themselves, husbands' preference for their wives, and wives' preference for their husbands. Gender differences in the association between resource adequacy perceptions and family work responsibility preferences were found. Results are discussed in terms of their support for men's tendency to evaluate fairness in a relationship based on equity and women's tendency to evaluate fairness in a relationship based on equality. Implications for future research on equity and equality in families are presented.

SESSION 416-1

REFERRAL STYLE AND EXPECTATIONS OF COUNSELING.

Natalie S. Siegel, Private Practice, 4040 Fir Ct., Indianapolis, IN 46250.

94 graduate social work and counseling students viewed role-played videotapes of three different referral styles, positive, neutral, and negative, then rated the client's expectations of the proposed counselor, using a Referral Rating Form designed for this analogue study. There was a significant correlation between client expectations for therapy and the referral style, with positive referral style highly associated with positive expectations. Positive expectations are critical to client follow through on referrals for therapy. Focus will be on systemic model for teaching and learning how to make a effective referrals. Such training for counselors is important with the increasing use of screening and referrals by Employees' Assistance Programs as well as other referring agencies and clinics.

SESSION 416-2

DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF MEN AND WOMEN IN MARRIAGE AND FAMILY THERAPY.

Ronald Jay Wilson, CRT Dept., Western Michigan Univ., Kalamazoo, MI 49008-5067; Sharon J. Price, The Univ. of Georgia; Jason Edens, The Univ. of Georgia; Ann Marie Smith, The Univ. of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

Two conversational strategies utilized by marriage and family therapists were examined to determine if there is a significant difference between the treatment of men and women clients. Positive statements and interruptions were coded from videotape by trained personnel. One-Way Analysis of Variance and Two-Way Analysis of Variance were used to examine the different treatment of men and women. Gender of therapist and modality were used as control variables. Results indicated that marriage and family therapists balanced their use of praise, but interrupted women three times more than men. These findings are congruent with the feminist critique of marriage and family therapy.

SESSION 416-3

STRUCTURAL MOVEMENT INTERVENTIONS: DO THEY INFLUENCE MARITAL COMMUNICATION?

Scot M. Allgood, Shawn Edgington, Larry F. Forthun, Deept. of Family & Human Development, Utah State Univ., Logan, UT 84322.

A component of structural therapy is to have the couple face each other for communication training or reenactments. This serves to increase cooperation with the therapist, and a more amiable relationship with each other. Couples who sought therapy at a university

Marriage and Family Therapy Center were randomly assigned to one of six second year therapists for their treatment. The face to face intervention was initiated at least five minutes into the session or before the last 10 minutes of the session. Five minute baselines to be taken before and during each intervention. The tapes were coded using the Marital Interaction Coding System Global Rating. This coding system assesses communication styles in conflict, problem solving, facilitation (cooperation), and withdrawal. The coders had one quarter of training before the project began and who were able to maintain an inter-rater reliability of at least .75. Results indicated slight increases in all types of communication for the husbands and only in the positive types of communication for the wives.

SESSION 416-4

DISSOCIATION AND MARITAL FUNCTIONING: INFLUENCE AND CONTROL ON COUPLES.

Dale R. Hawley, Child Development and Family Science, North Dakota State Univ., Fargo, ND 58105; Esther Johnson. Covenant Home, Princeton, IL 60000,

Dissociation is an increasingly common DSMIII-R diagnosis particularly among victims of childhood sexual abuse. However, the effects of dissociation on relationship functioning have not been reported in the literature. This study examined the relationship between levels of dissociation for individuals in couples therapy and their perceptions of relationship functioning. Fifty couples (100 individuals) currently involved in marital therapy completed three self-report instruments: 1) The Dissociative Experience Scale (Carlson & Putnam, 1991), 2) the conflict resolution and sexual relationship subscales from ENRICH (Olson, Fournier, & Druckman, 1986), and 3) the mastery and control subscale from Pearlin and Schooler (1978). A strong negative correlation was found between levels of dissociation and the ability to resolve conflicts for males (-.43) but not for females (-.08). A smaller but statistically significant correlation (.-20) was found between levels of dissociation and partner's perceptions of conflict resolution. Significant correlations were also found for the entire sample between dissociation and perceptions of sexual functioning (-.24) and mastery and control (-.23). Implications are discussed.

SESSION 417-1

LINKAGES BETWEEN PARENTS' DAILY EXPERIENCES AT THE JOB AND INVOLVEMENT IN FAMILY ACTIVITIES.

Maureen Perry-Jenkins, Sally Gillman-Hanz, Rebecca Wertz, Dorothy Puch, Human Dev. and Fam. Stud., Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801.

The goal of this research is to examine how parents' daily work experiences are related to involvement in-family activities. Daily diary data on work and family activities were collected from a sample of 95 working-class parents, 45 dual-earners and 50 single mothers across five work days. Analyses revealed that when wives' had busier work days husbands were more likely to take on household chores. Husbands reporting more satisfying work days also participated in more family chores. Results are discussed in light of how gender and family form moderate daily work-family relationships.

SESSION 417-2

INTERNATIONAL DUAL-STUDENT COUPLES: BALANCING STUDY AND FAMILY LIFE IN A CROSSCULTURAL CONTEXT.

Renata F. de Verthelyi, Dept of Fam. & Child Dev., Virginia Polytechnic Inst. & SU, Blacksburg VA 24061.

Surprisingly few studies have dealt with joint graduate school experiences as an early stage of a dual-career family.

This qualitative study explores how international dual-student couples cope with role conflict and overload, while simultaneously trying to overcome cross-cultural stress. Participants were fifteen couples from eleven countries. Five had preschool children, and two were expecting. Data was collected through in-depth interviews conducted separately with each spouse covering such areas as motivation and decisionmaking to study abroad, sojourner adjustment, cultural gender ideology, early socialization and family role-models, negotiation of housework chores and child care responsibilities, as well as future projects and expectations concerning family and career after graduation. Results indicate that although gender-based marital inequality was present - with frequent discrepancies between ideology and behavior - sharing graduate education empowers women, and reinforces a "partners model" based on equity and reciprocity. At the same time, sharing the home language and culture, diminishes feelings of isolation and longing, facilitating both cross-cultural adjustment and academic achievements.

SESSION 417-3

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN COUPLES' EXPERIENCES OF CONFLICT OVER HOUSEHOLD LABOR

Joanne Hoven Stohs, Dept of Hum. Dev., Univ. of Wisconsin-Green Bay 54311.

Data on 198 middle class U.S. couples (N=396,) were analyzed to determine the degree to which equity issues (e e.g., time and task comparisons, dissatisfaction with the division of labor) predicted conflicts over household labor among women and their partners. Couples completed questionnaires separately either over the phone or through the mail by providing weekly time estimates of work on household tasks. They also provided demographic data and estimates of the number of weekly conflicts they experienced. In addition, they rated their overall satisfaction with the household division of labor. Results showed that women performed 2.5 times more household labor and spent 13 hours working at paid and unpaid labor than their partners. Regression analyses showed that conflicts over household labor were strongly predicted by equity issues (in particular, dissatisfaction with the division of household labor) but only among women. The predictors of conflict among men were contingent upon practical, equity, and status factors. Women appear more focused on justice and fairness in household labor than their partners.

SESSION 417-4

WORKING MEN AND WOMEN: A GENDER ANALYSIS OF FAMILY AND WORK NEEDS

Laurie Stenberg Nichols, Nancy Wanamaker, Nancy Deringer, Univ. of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83844--3183

The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of gender on perceptions of work-family needs and coping. The target population was all full-time, on campus employees (faculty and staff) of the U of Idaho. A researcher designed needs assessment and DECS were used to survey work/family needs and coping.

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Perceptions of work/family needs differed significantly by gender in several areas. Women were more likely than men to feel their needs were not being met in the areas of parenting and dependent care. Women were more likely than men to rank counseling, dependent care and parenting information as priorities which should be addressed by their employer. Finally, women were more likely than men to cope by controlling the meaning of their lifestyle and seeking relationships and support outside the family.

This study suggests that gender does influence the perception of work/family needs, priorities, and coping strategies. Women's employment needs reflect their family roles and the priority they place on them. Gender similarities and differences may be helpful to employees or employers regarding work/family conflict.

SESSION 418

EXAMINING THE INJUSTICES OF CHILD SUPPORT GUIDELINES.

Kathryn D. Rettig, Dept. Family Social Science, Univ. of Minnesota, 290 Mc Neal Hall, 1985 Buford Ave., St. Paul, MN, 55108.

Participants:

Kathryn Rettig with Vicky Tam and Lois Yellowthunder (address above), *Critical Science Research For Promoting Policy Change.*

Carla M. Dahl (Dahl & Martin Counseling Resources, 500 W. Highway 96, Shoreview, MN 55126), *Normative Theories For Critical Science: Multiple Meanings of Justice.*

Beth Maddock Magistad (Dept. Family Social Science, 1985 Buford Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108), *Interpreting Perceptions of Child Support Injustices: Data Coding*

Donna H. Christensen. (Div. of Family Studies, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721), *Quantitative and Qualitative Assessments of Child Support Injustices.*

Lois Yellowthunder (Washington County Government Ctr., 149 61st St. North, P.O. Box 6, Stillwater, MN, 55082), *Changing Practices for Estimating Children's Income Needs.*

Discussant: Jean W. Bauer (Dept. Family Social Science, Univ. of Minnesota, 1985 Buford Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108).

Most child support research has been initiated and reported in the positivist mode of inquiry rather than purposefully designed to take an explicit value stance in favor of justice for children and/or take action to advocate for changes in child support policies/practices. This symposium will provide examples of the critical science perspective from a project that has successfully integrated theory, research, and practice and has brought about changes in estimating income needs for children and changes in the state child support guidelines. Procedural and distributive justice theories were used to guide the analyses and reporting of results.